

Local Dwarf Galaxies and Near-Field Cosmology in LCDM

Erik Tollerud

University of California, Irvine

Berkeley Cosmology Seminar

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Topics to Cover

- ◆ MW Satellites
- ◆ M31 dSphs
- ◆ LMC Analogs

Fainter

Local

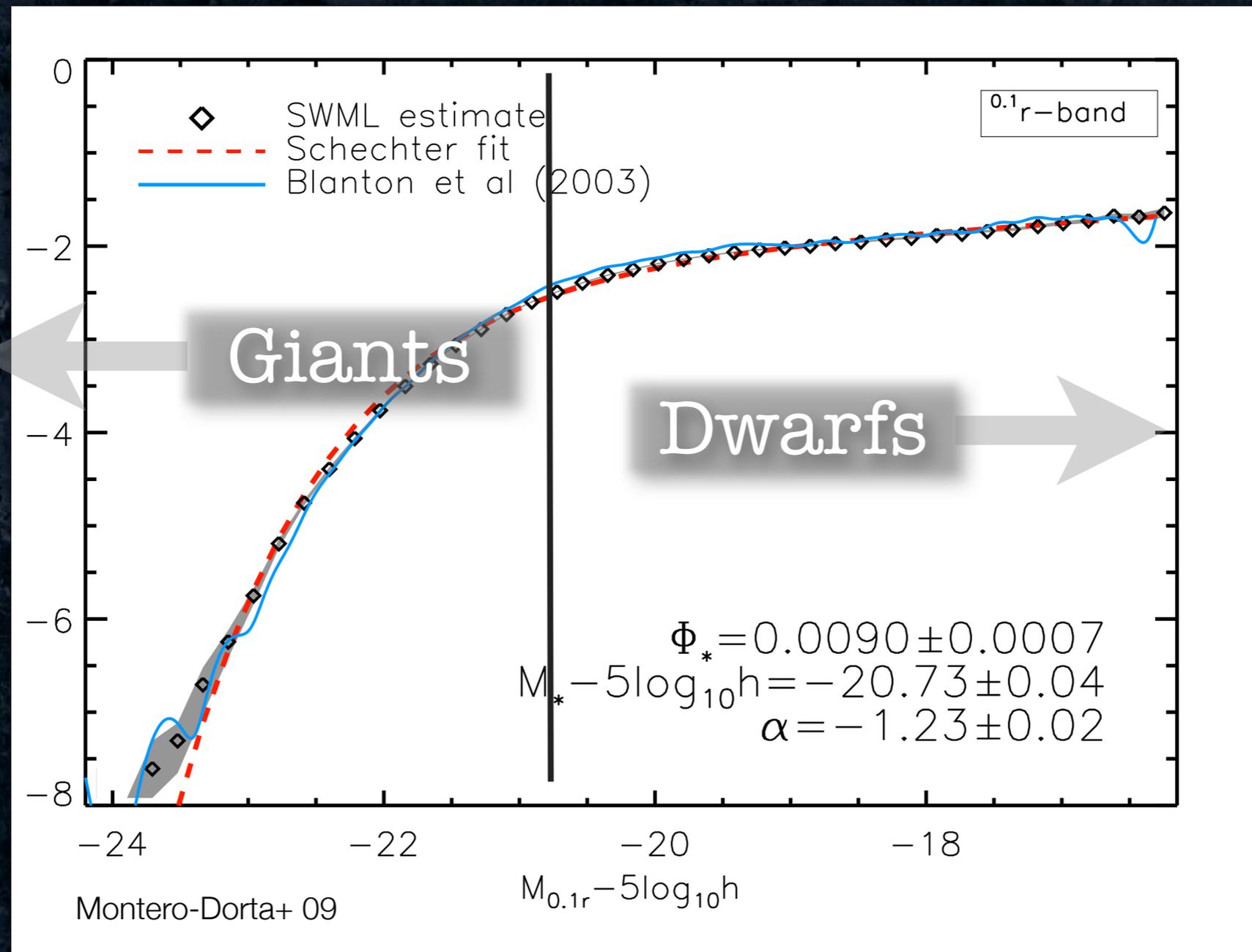
?

Brighter

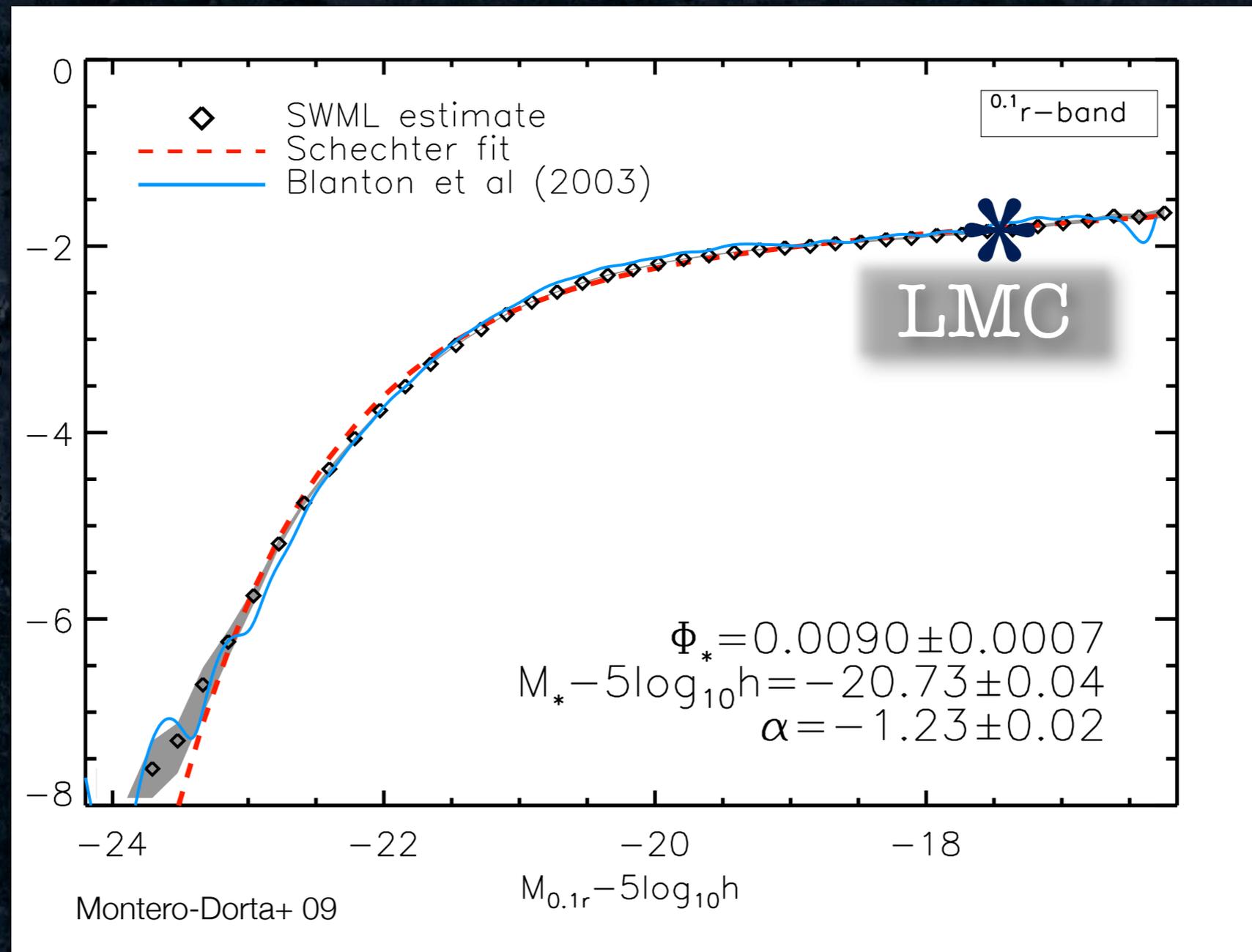
“Distant”

ΛCDM

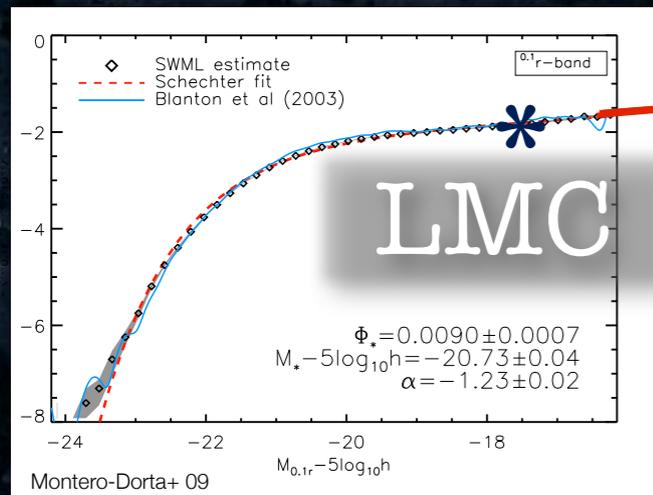
“Dwarf” Galaxies?



"Dwarf" Galaxies?



"Dwarf" Galaxies?



M31
dSphs

MW
ultra-
faints

“Dwarf” Sizes?



“Dwarf” Sizes?



“Dwarf” Sizes?



Milky Way Satellites

ApJ, 688, 277 (2008)

ApJ, 726, 108 (2011)

In Collaboration with:

James Bullock¹, Genevieve Graves², Louie Strigari³, Beth Willman⁴, Joe Wolf

¹UCI, ²UCB, ³Stanford, ⁴Haverford

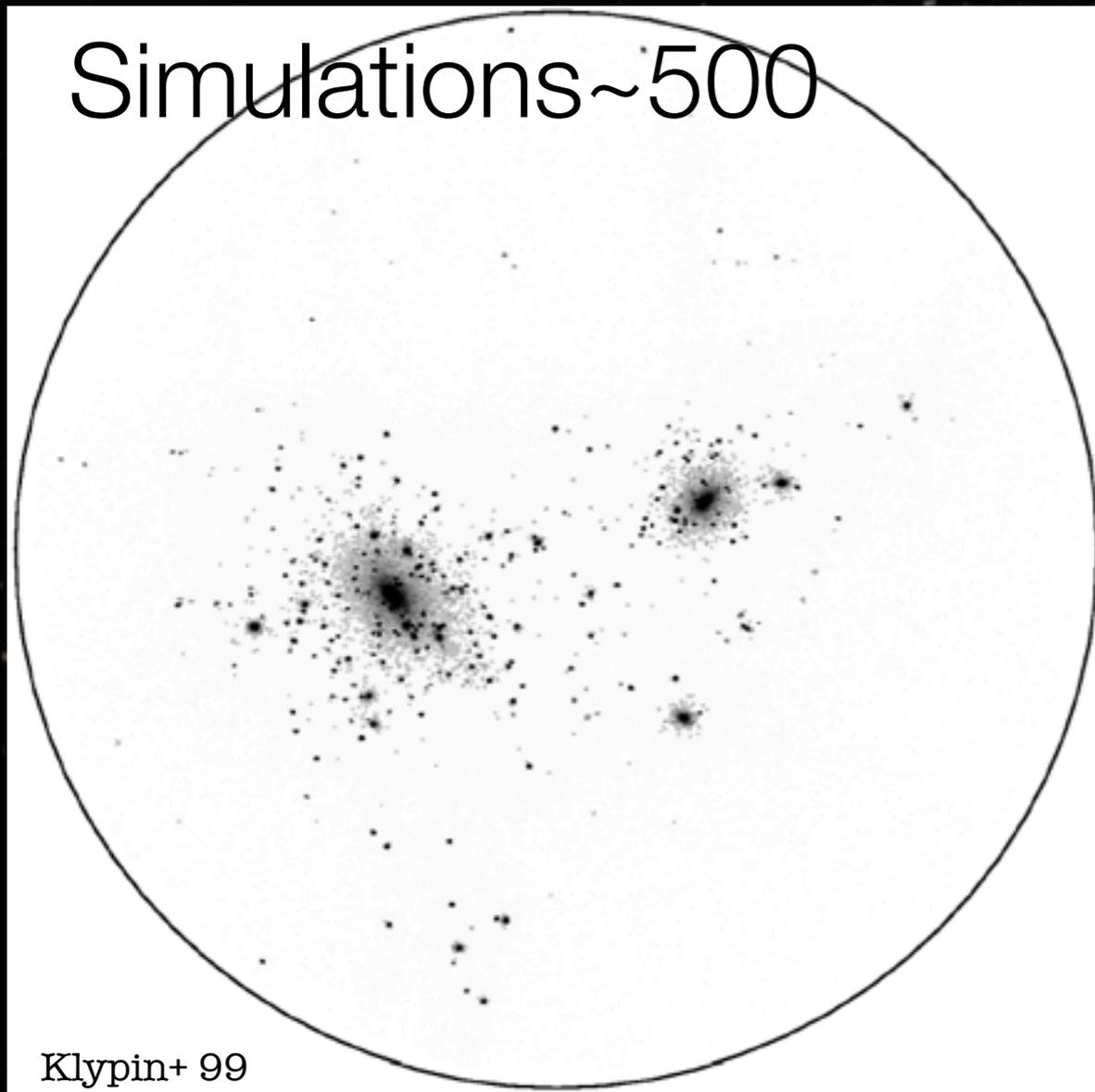


Image Credit:SDSS

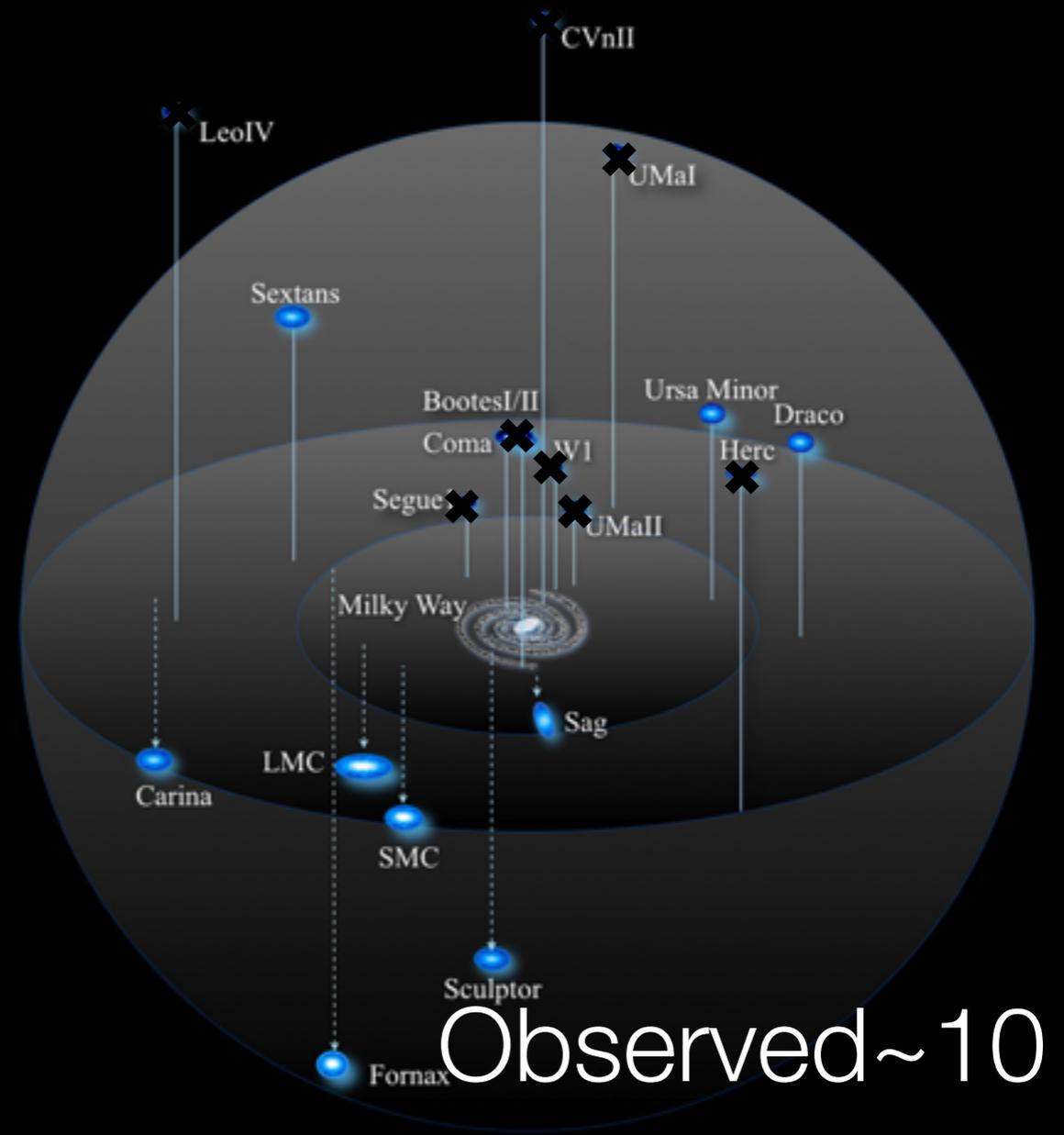
E.Tollerud

Missing Satellites

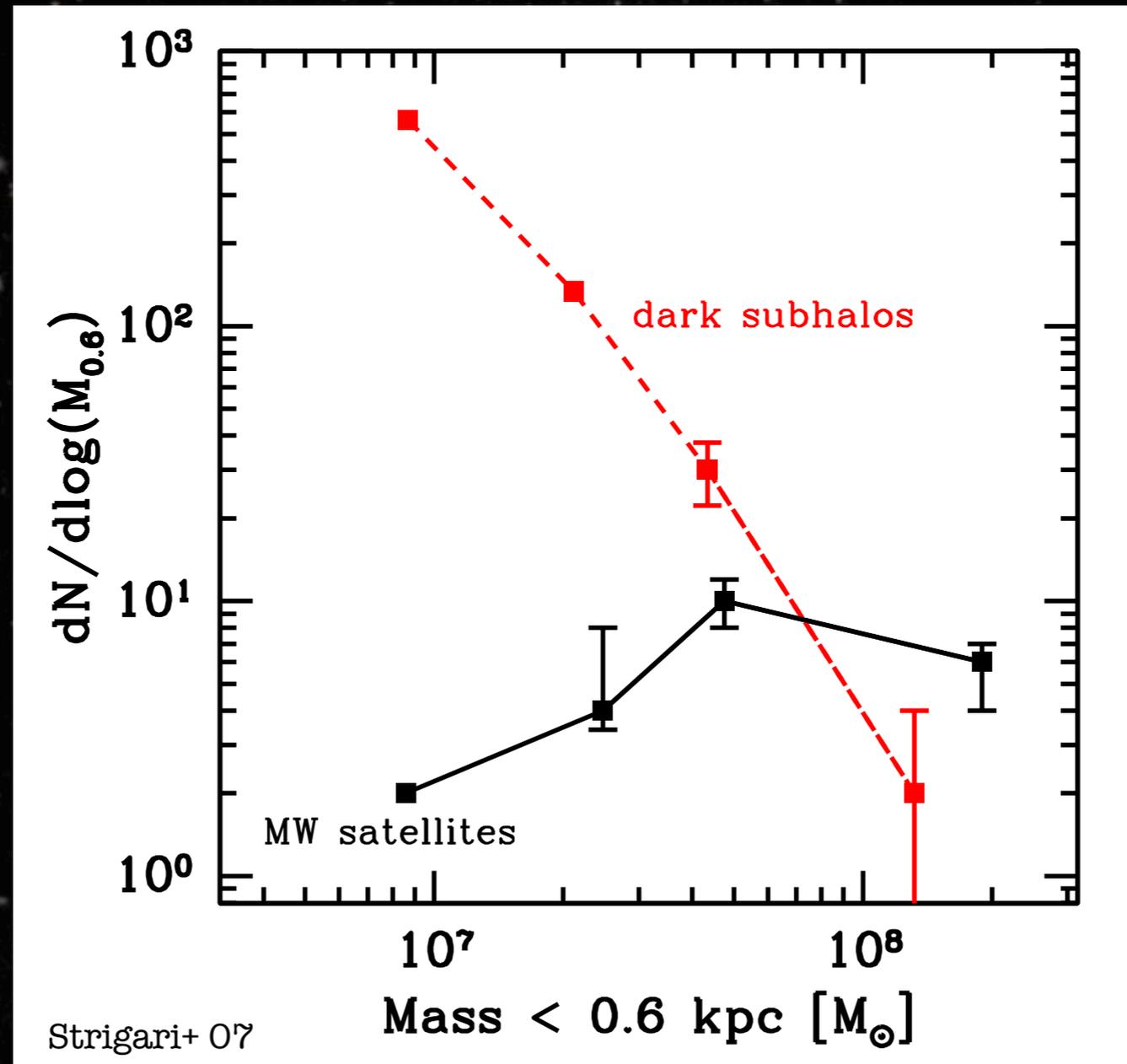
Simulations ~500



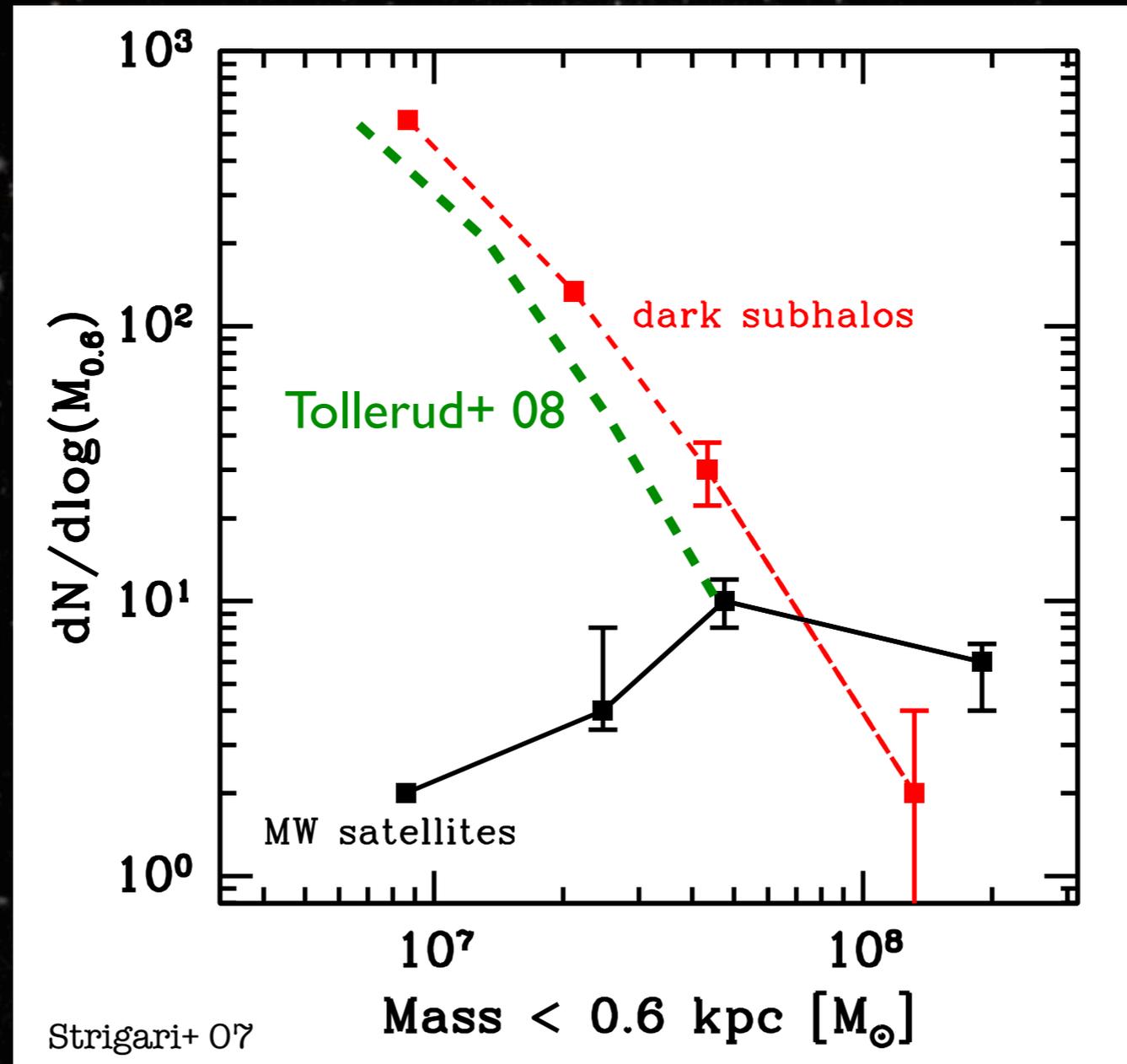
Klypin+ 99



Missing Satellites

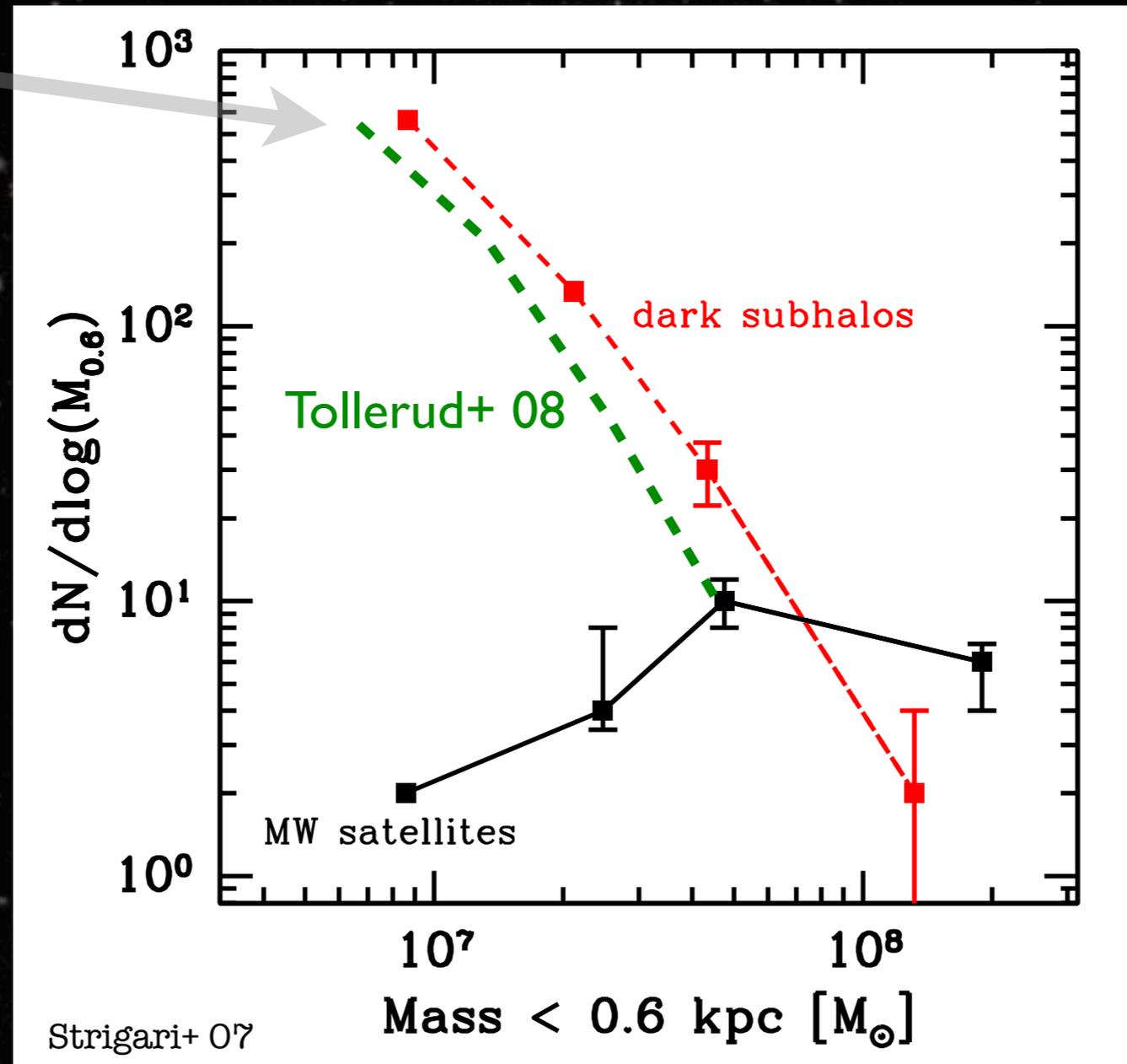


Found?

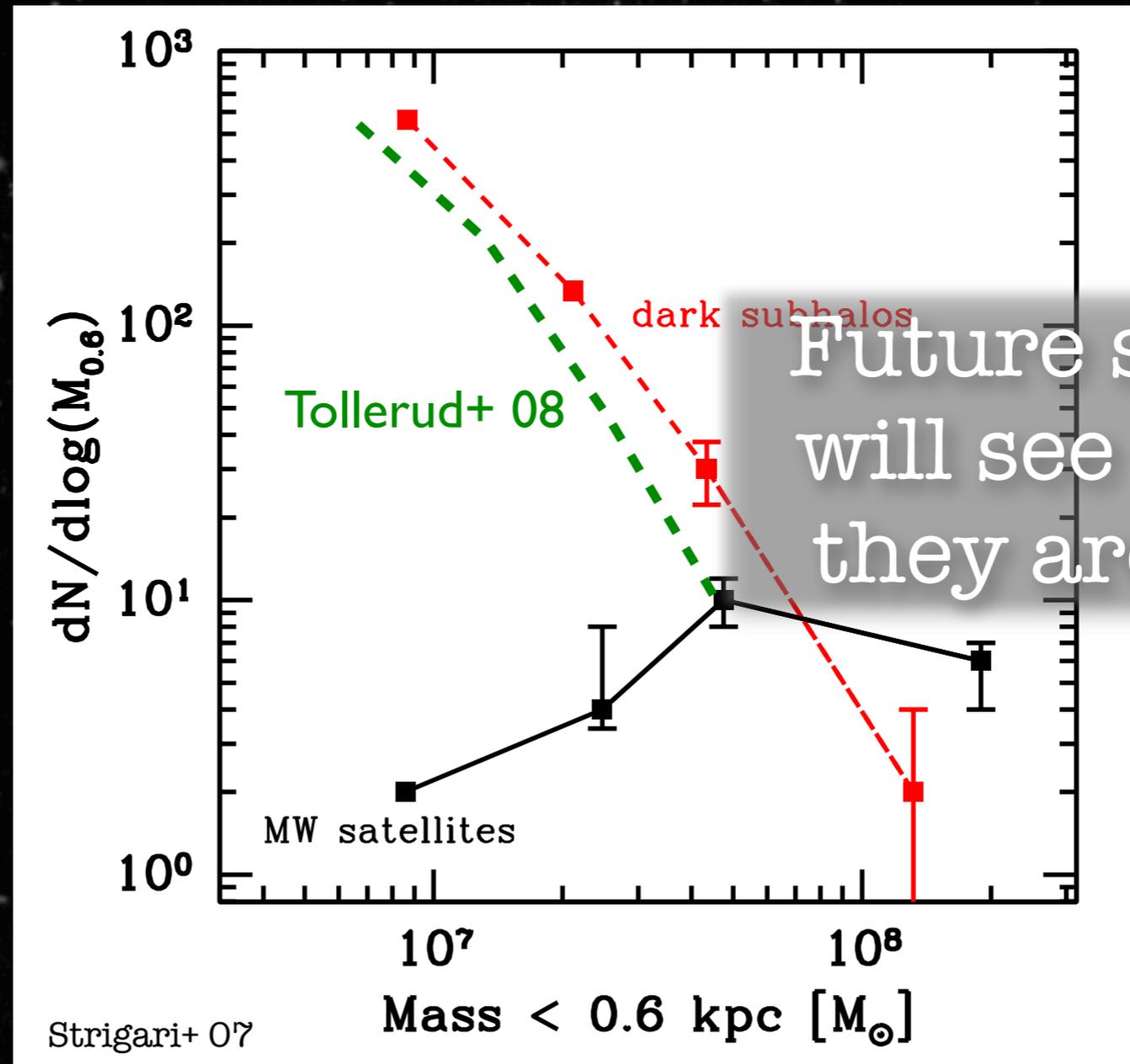


Found?

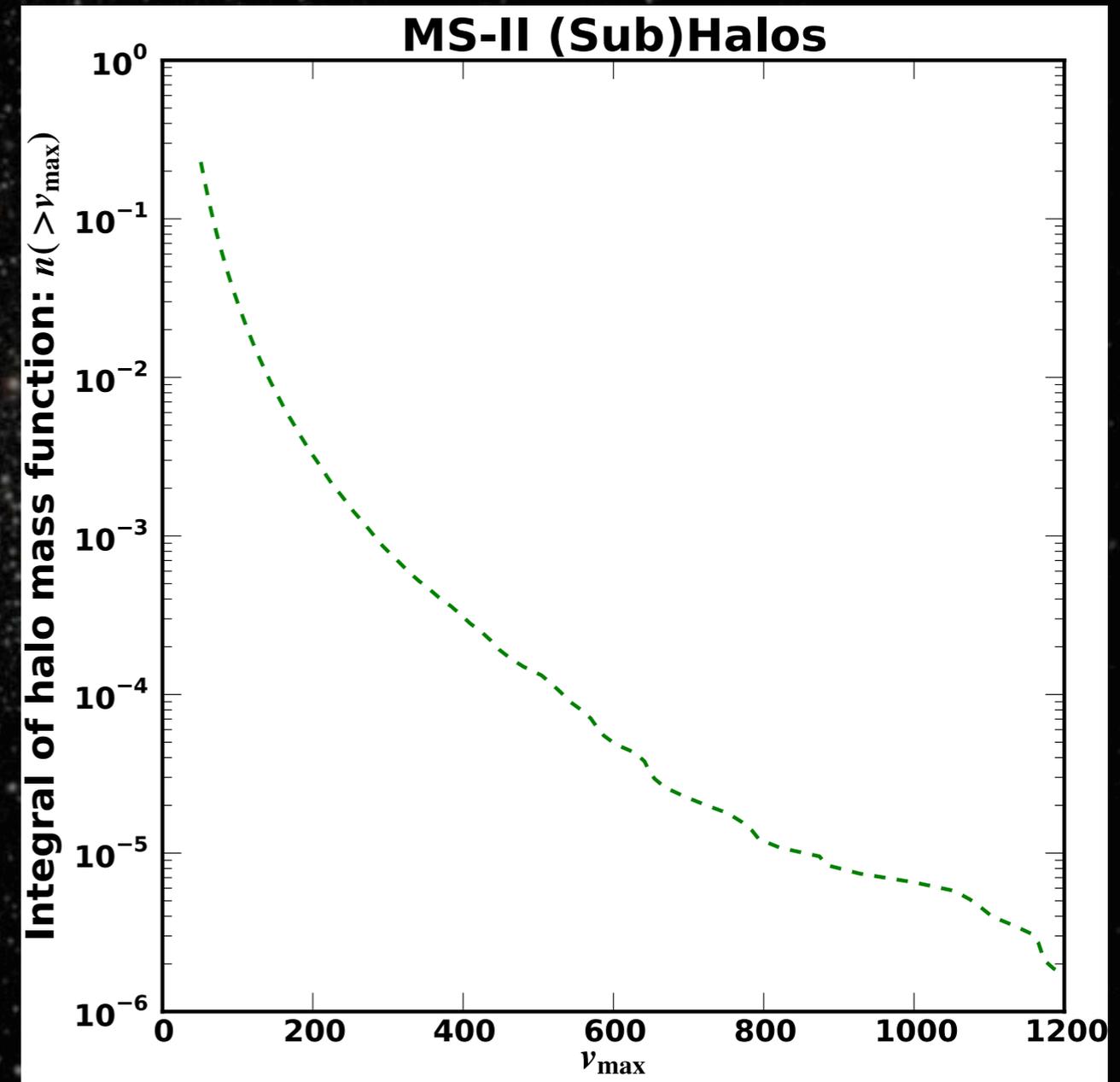
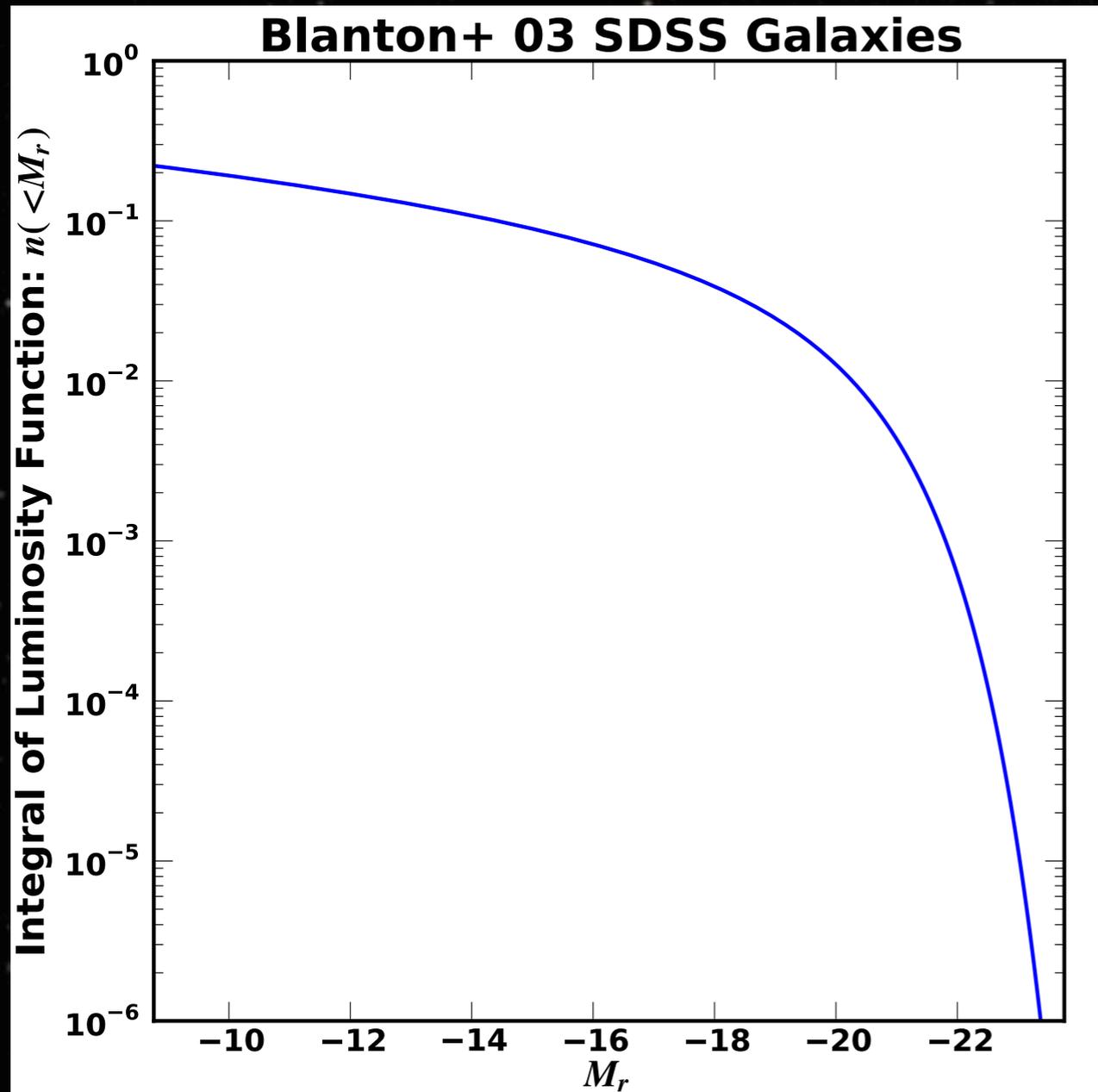
Hundreds of
MW Satellites



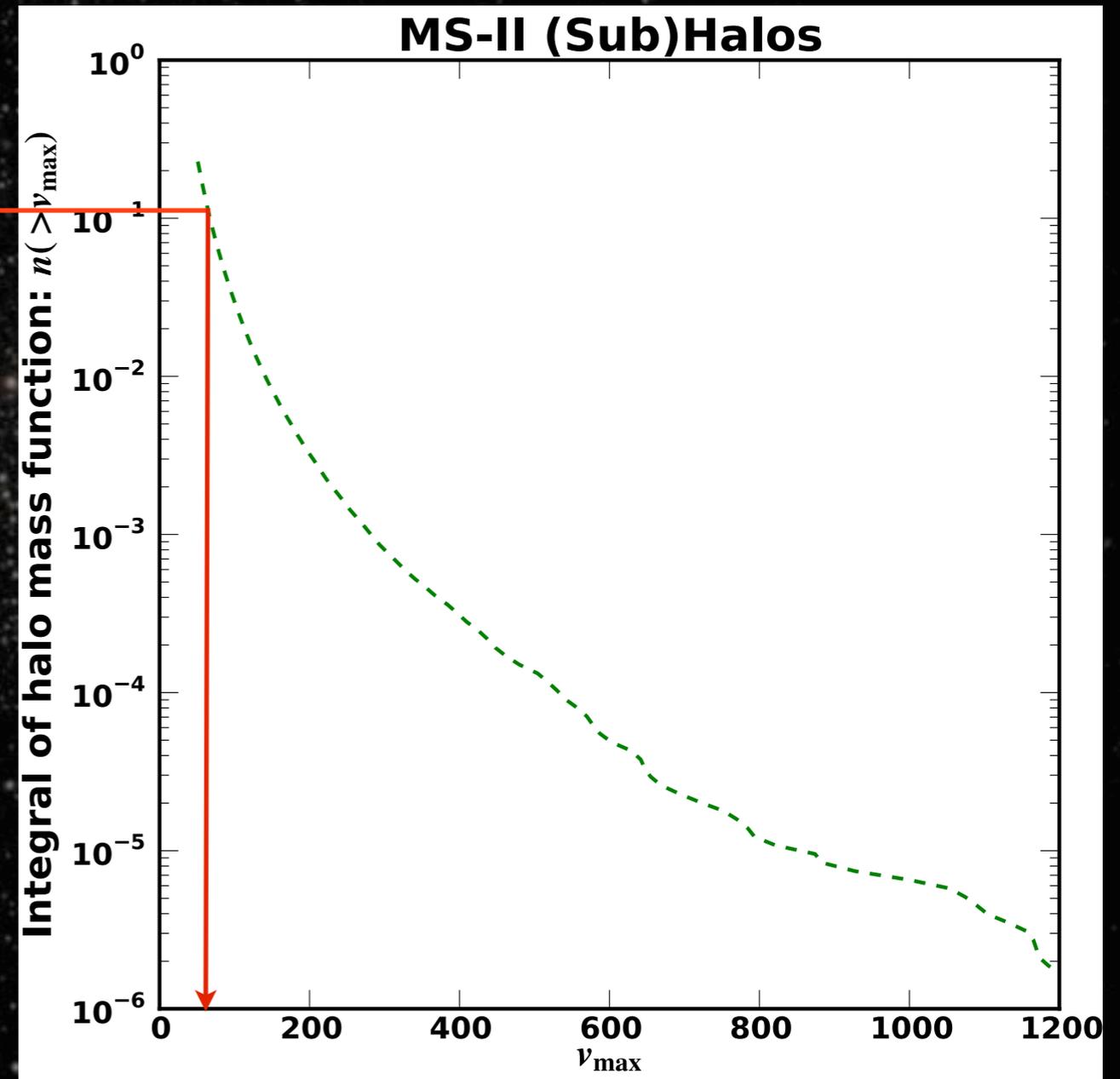
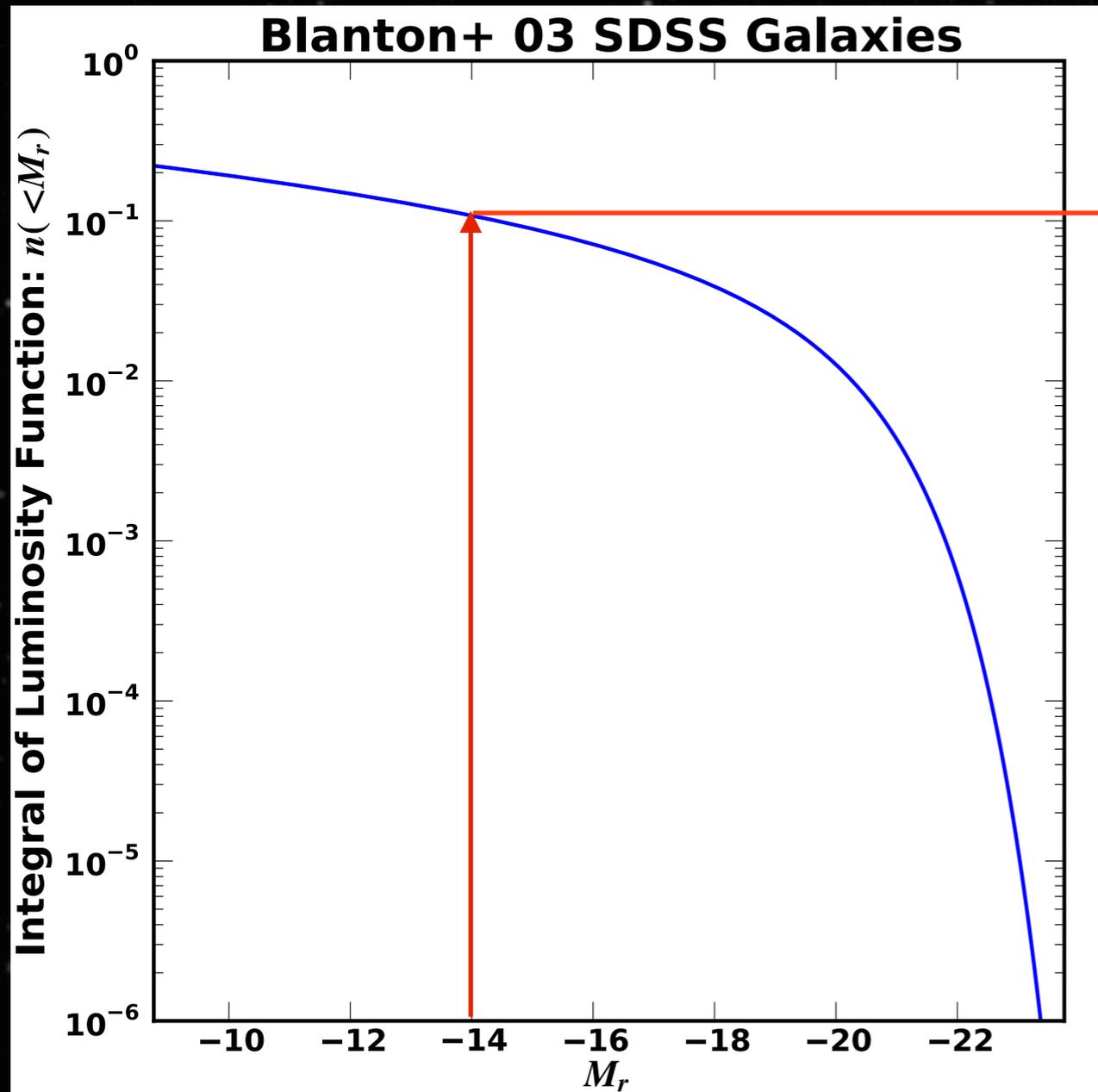
Found?



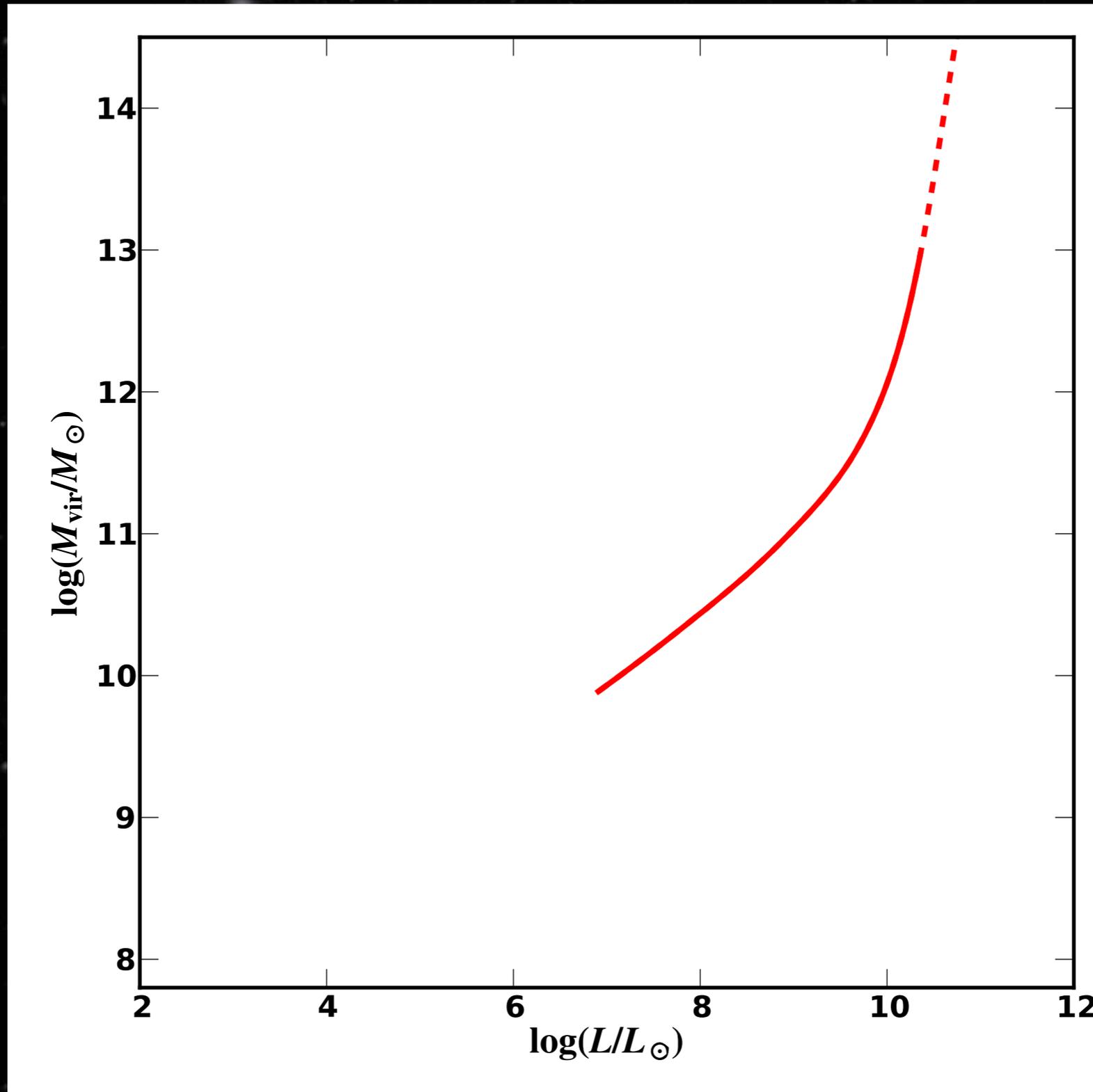
How Are Subhalos Populated By Galaxies?



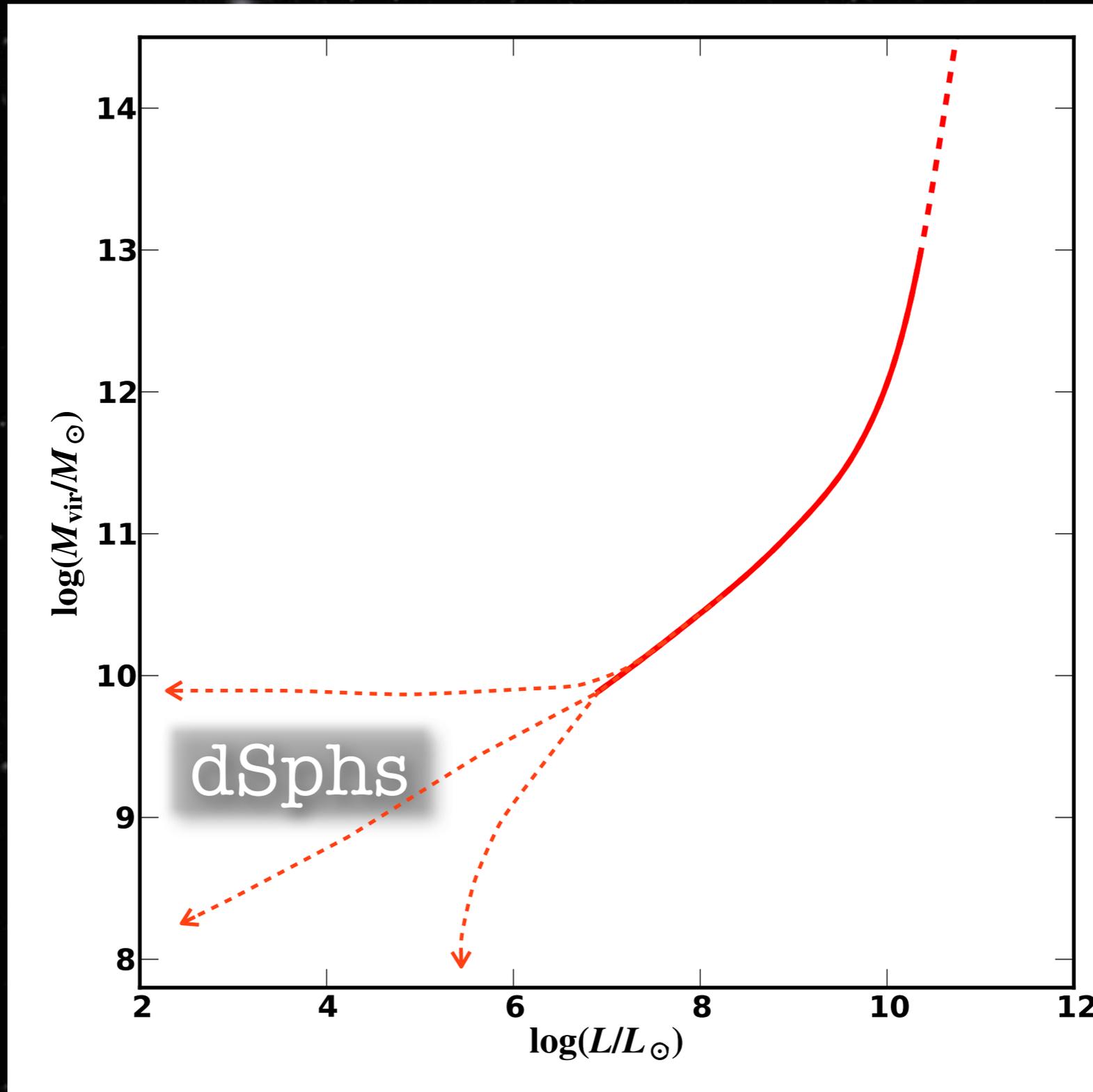
Simplest Approach: Abundance Matching



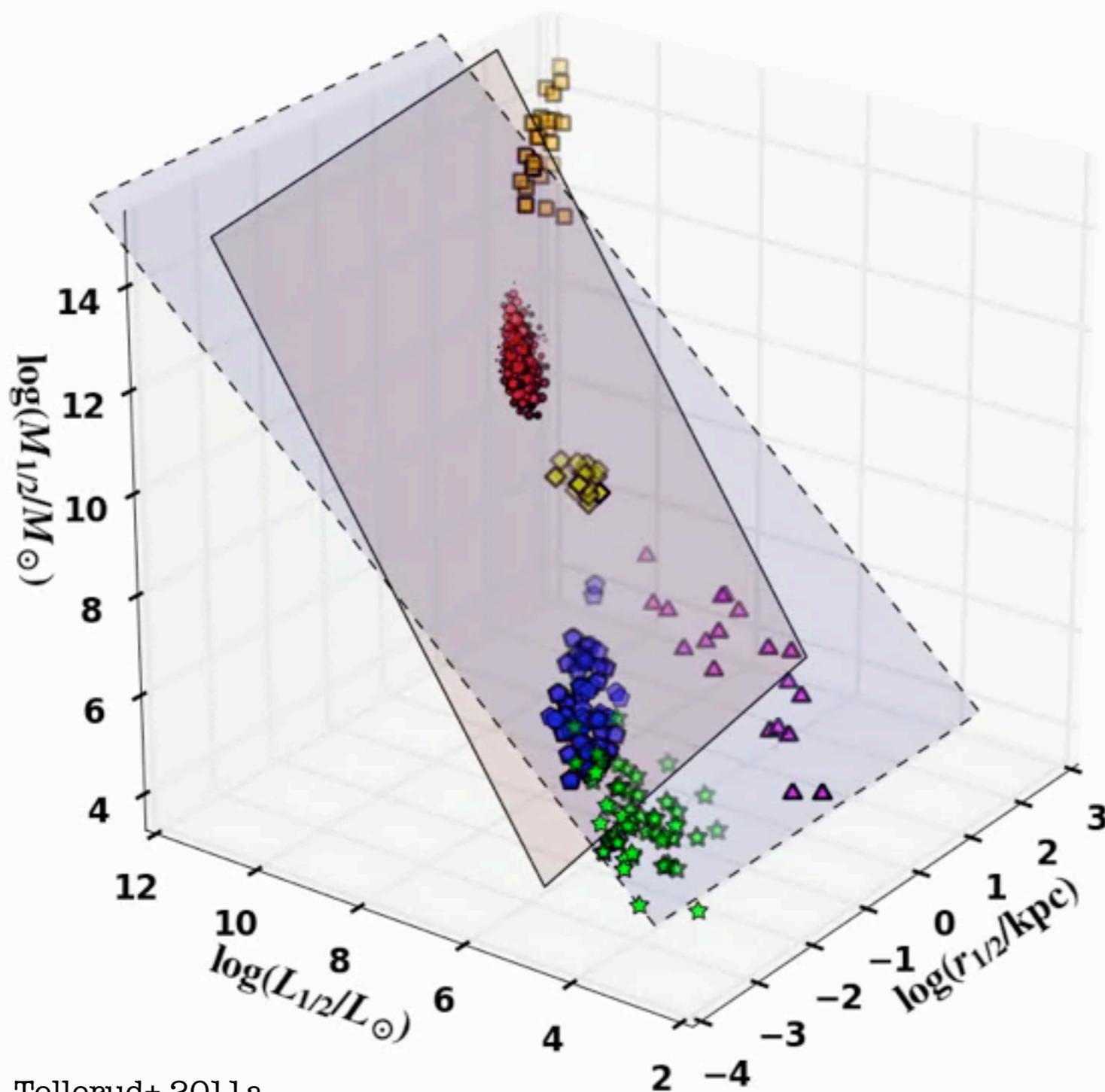
Abundance Matching



Abundance Matching



Scaling Relations



▲▲▲ dSph

Tollerud+ 11a:

$$M_{1/2} = 3 \frac{\langle \sigma^2 \rangle r_{1/2}}{G}$$

(Wolf+ 10)

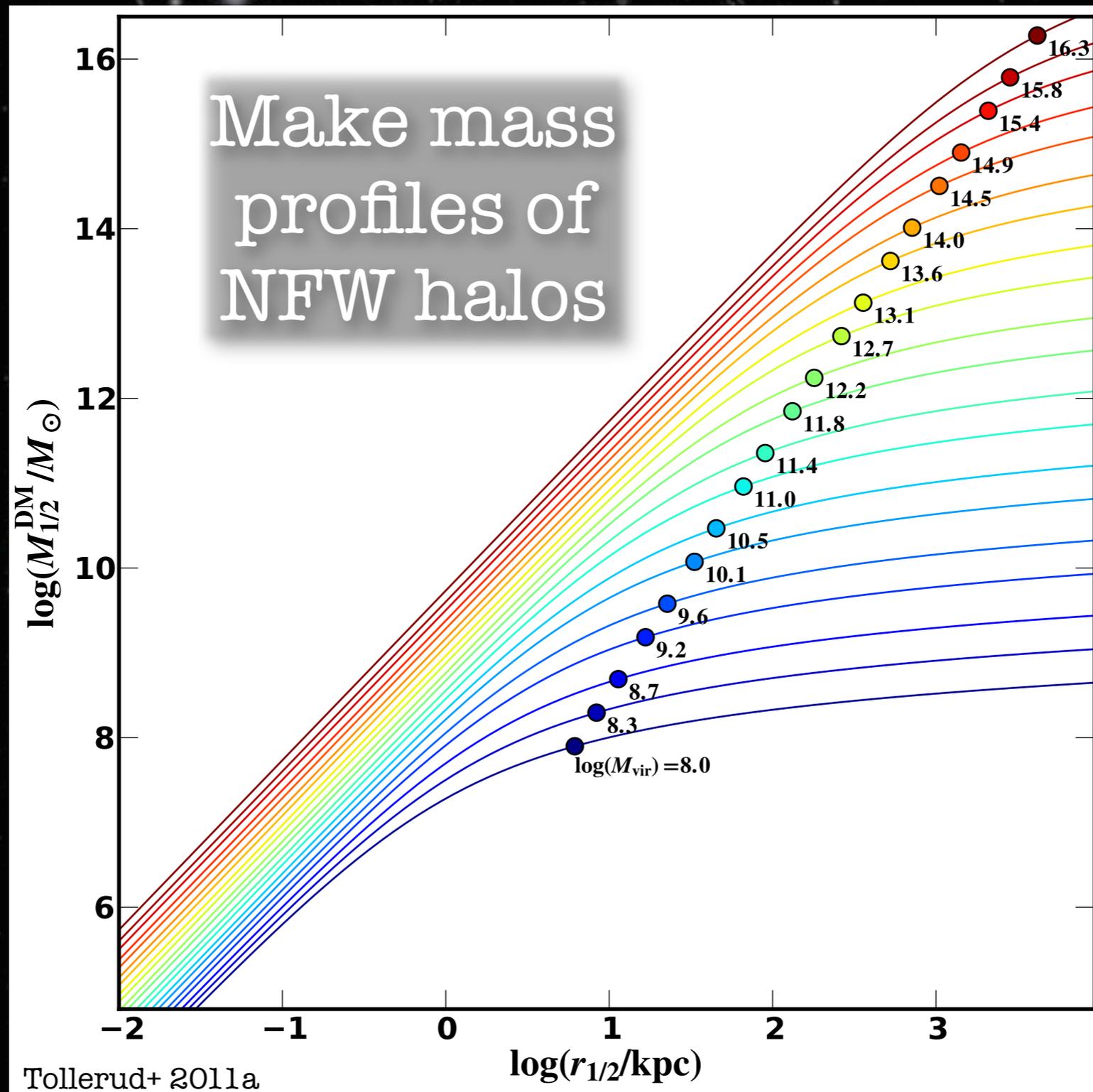
$$r_{1/2} = \frac{4R_{\text{eff}}}{3}$$

$$L_{1/2} = L/2$$

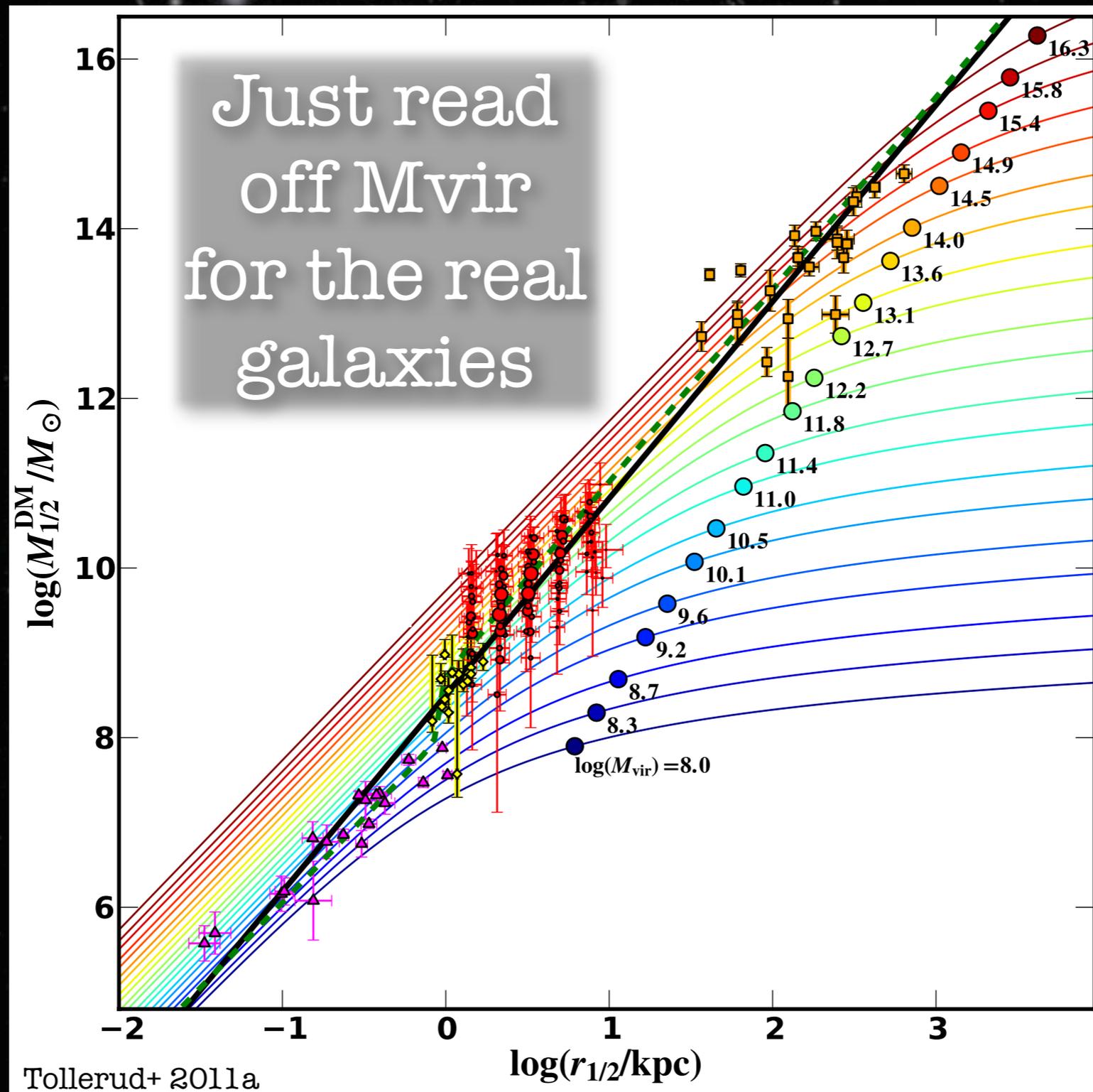
Tollerud+ 2011a

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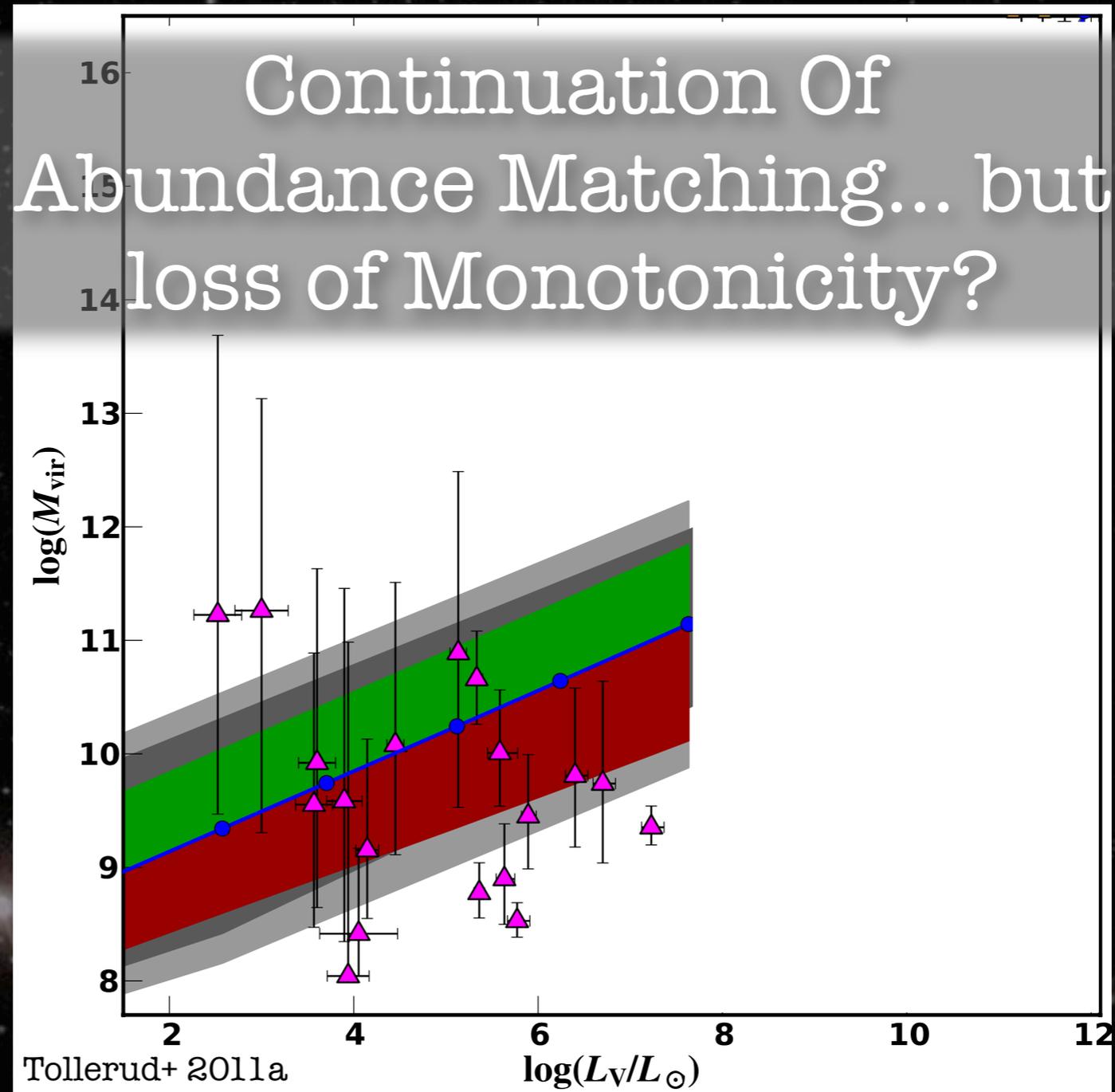
Mapping Scalings to Halos



Mapping Scalings to Halos

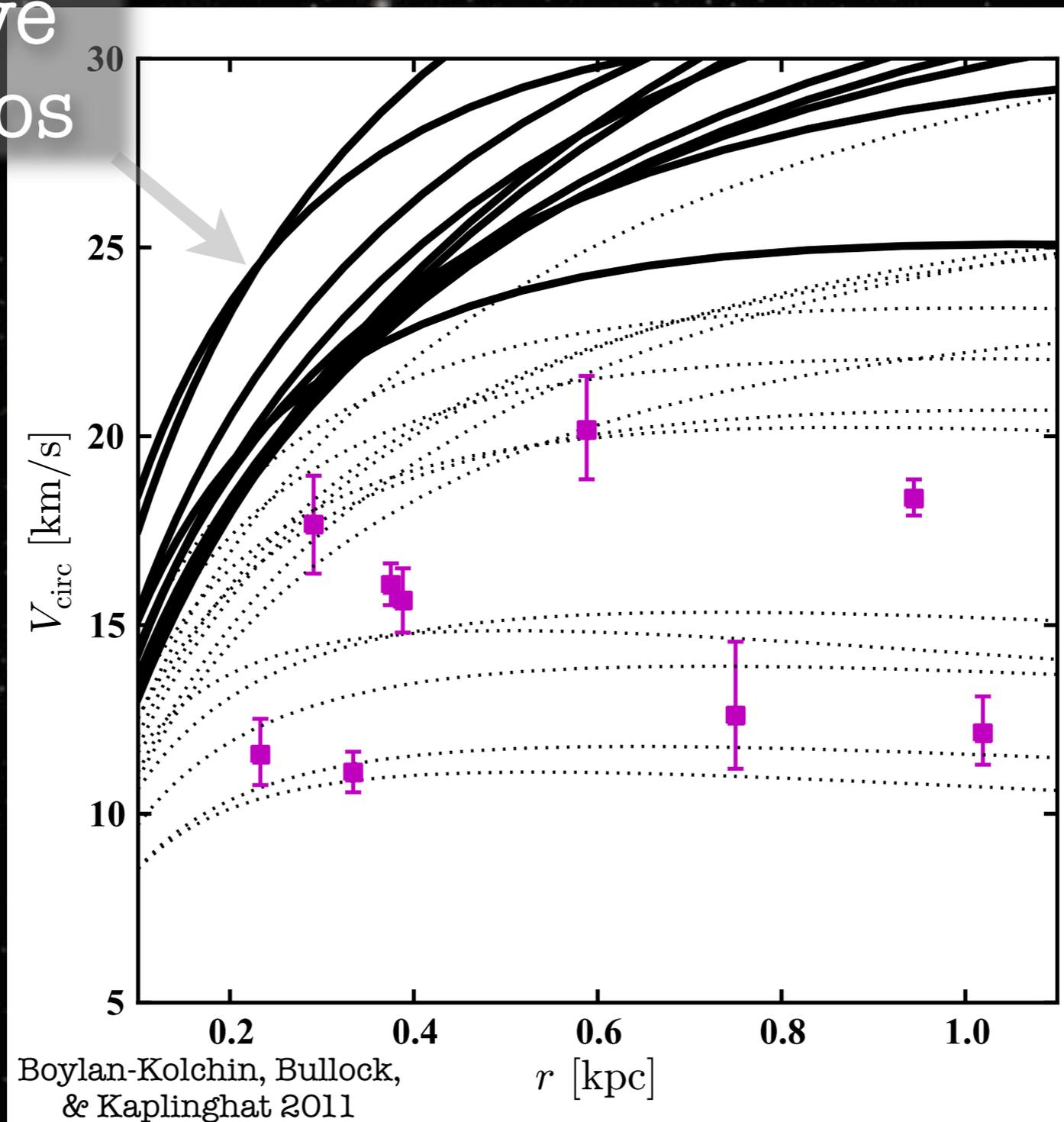


Mapping Scalings to Halos for MW Satellites



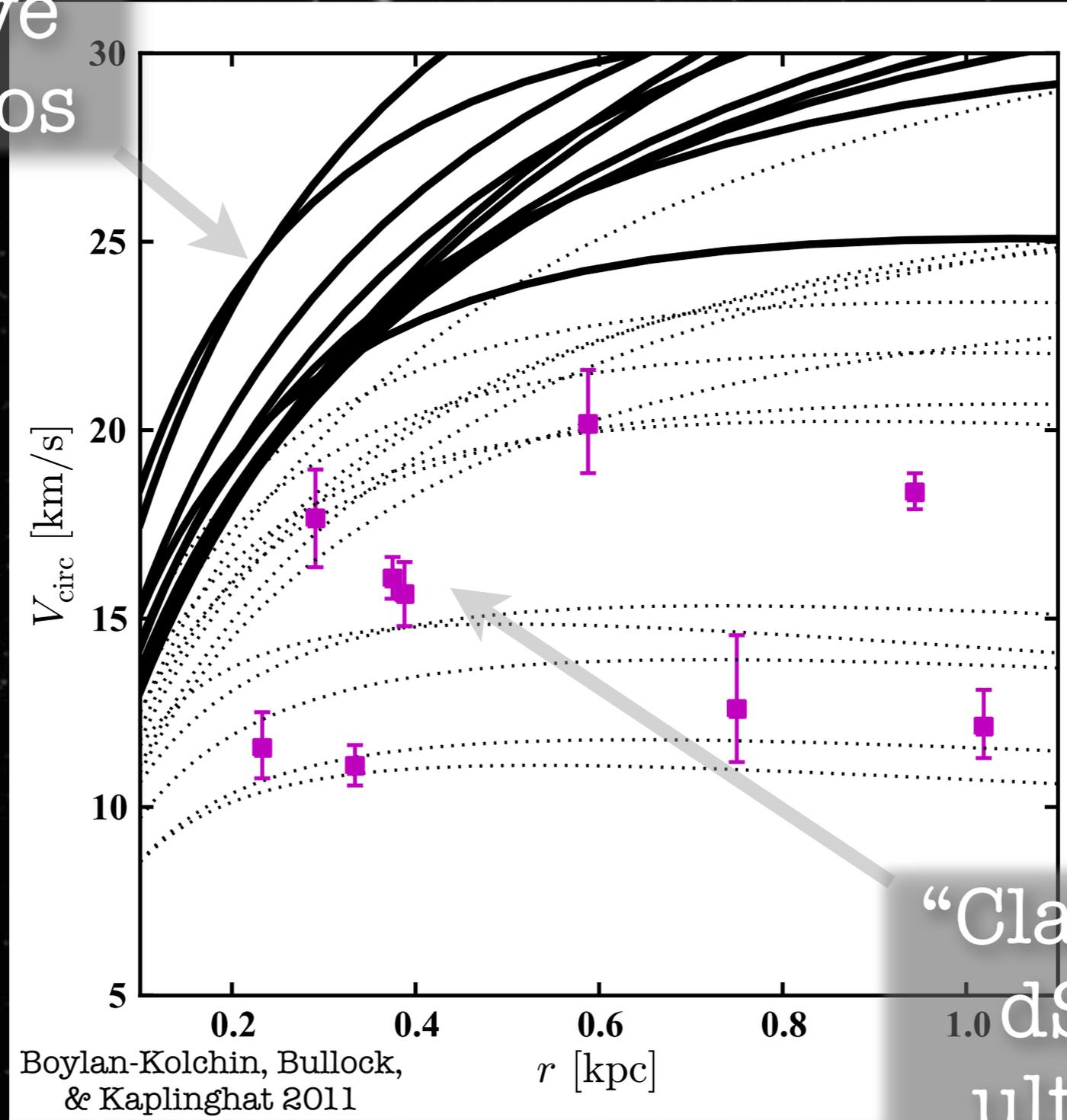
Massive Failures of the MW

Massive
Subhalos



Massive Failures of the MW

Massive
Subhalos



“Classical” MW
dSphs (not
ultra-faints)

MW Satellites Summary

- ◆ Satellites not necessarily missing - detection bias is crucial.
- ◆ Subhalo \leftrightarrow Galaxy mapping murky for faintest satellites - loss of predictability?
- ◆ MW's big subhalos are unpopulated! (or LCDM is wrong at small scales...)

Unless... The Milky Way is Atypical

SPLASH Survey: M31 dSph Kinematics



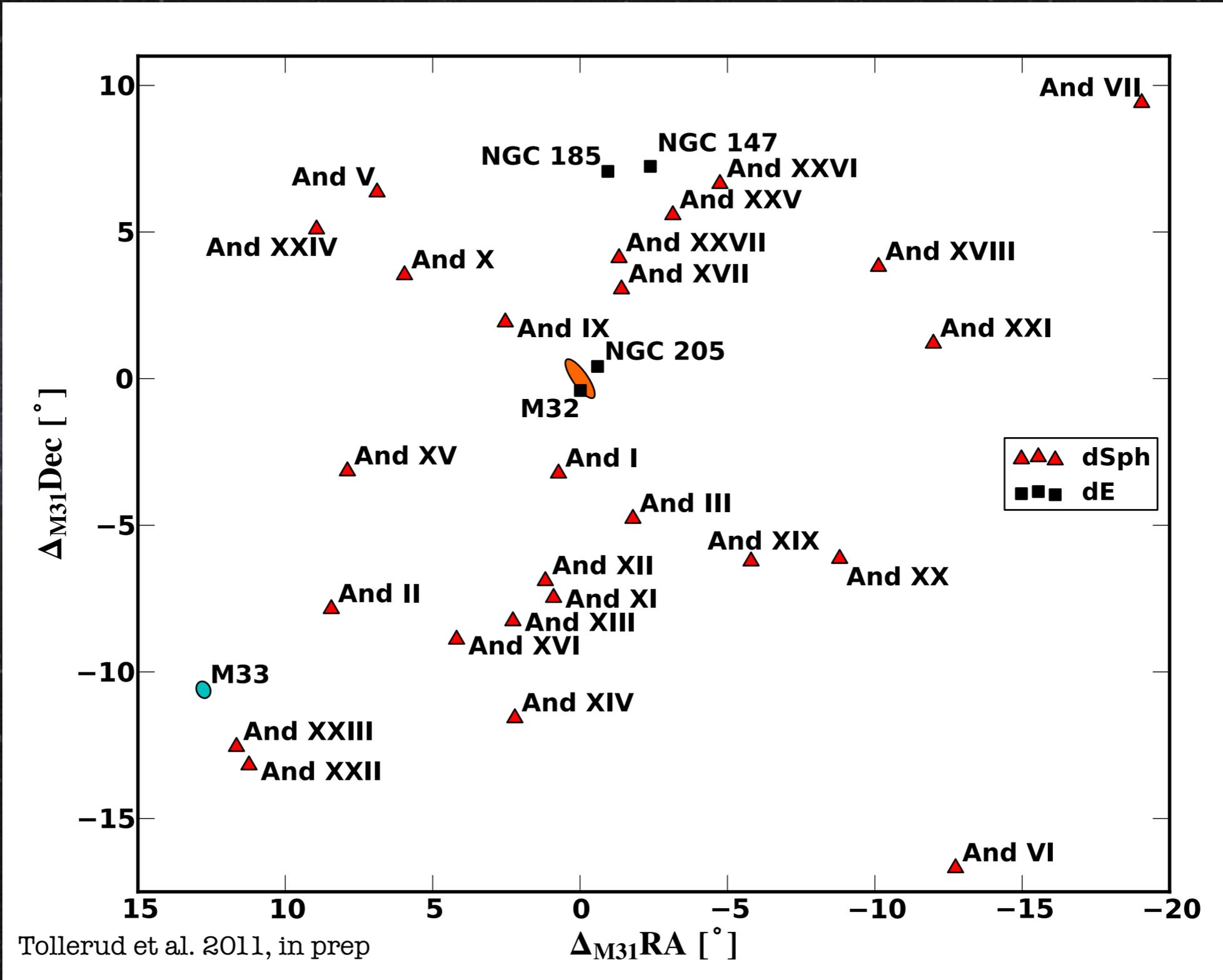
In Collaboration with:
Rachael Beaton¹, James Bullock², Raja
Guhathakurta³, Marla Geha⁴, Jason Kalirai⁵,
Evan Kirby⁶, Michael Boylan-Kolchin²

¹UVA, ²UCI, ³UCSC, ⁴Yale, ⁵STScI, ⁶Caltech

Image Credit: Tony Hallas

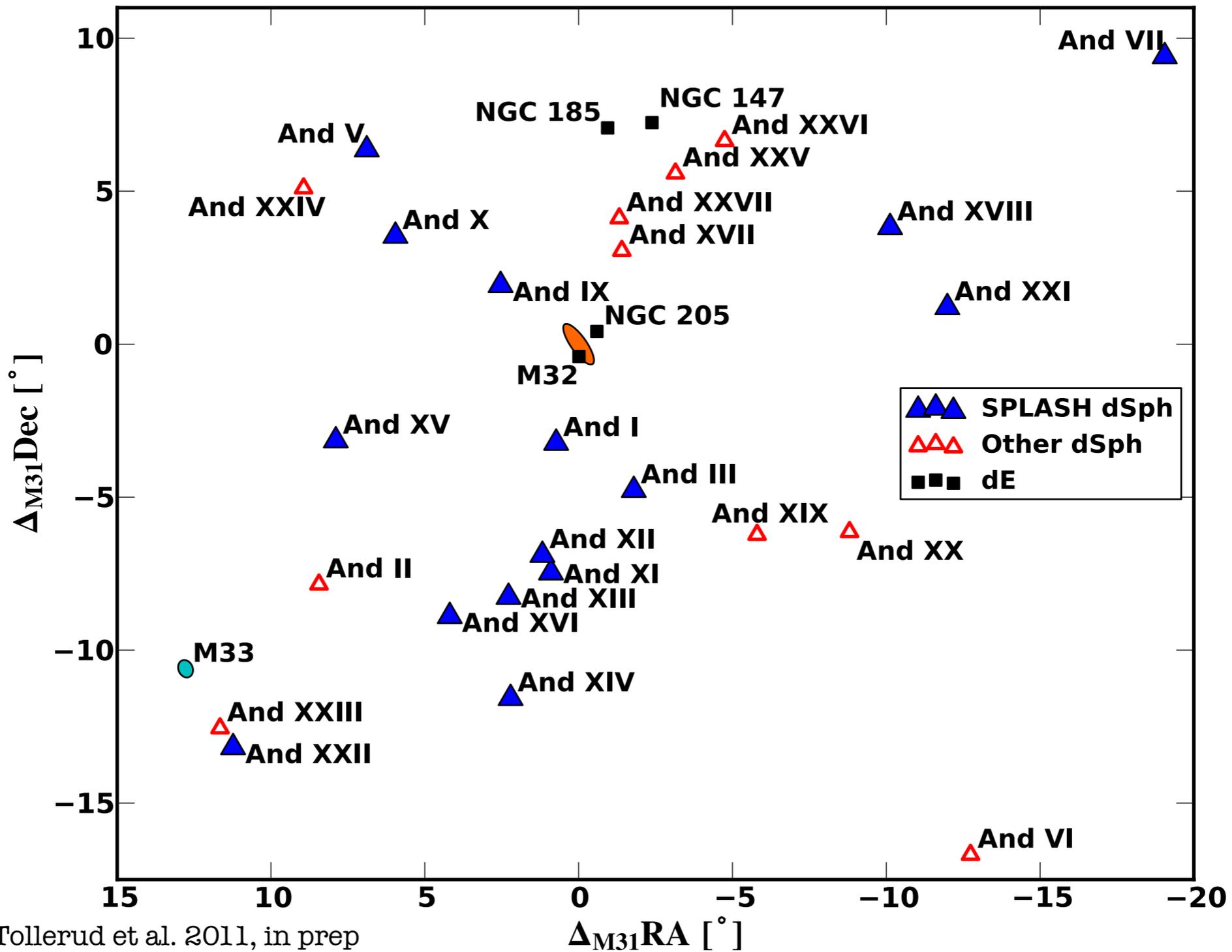
E. Tollerud

M31 System



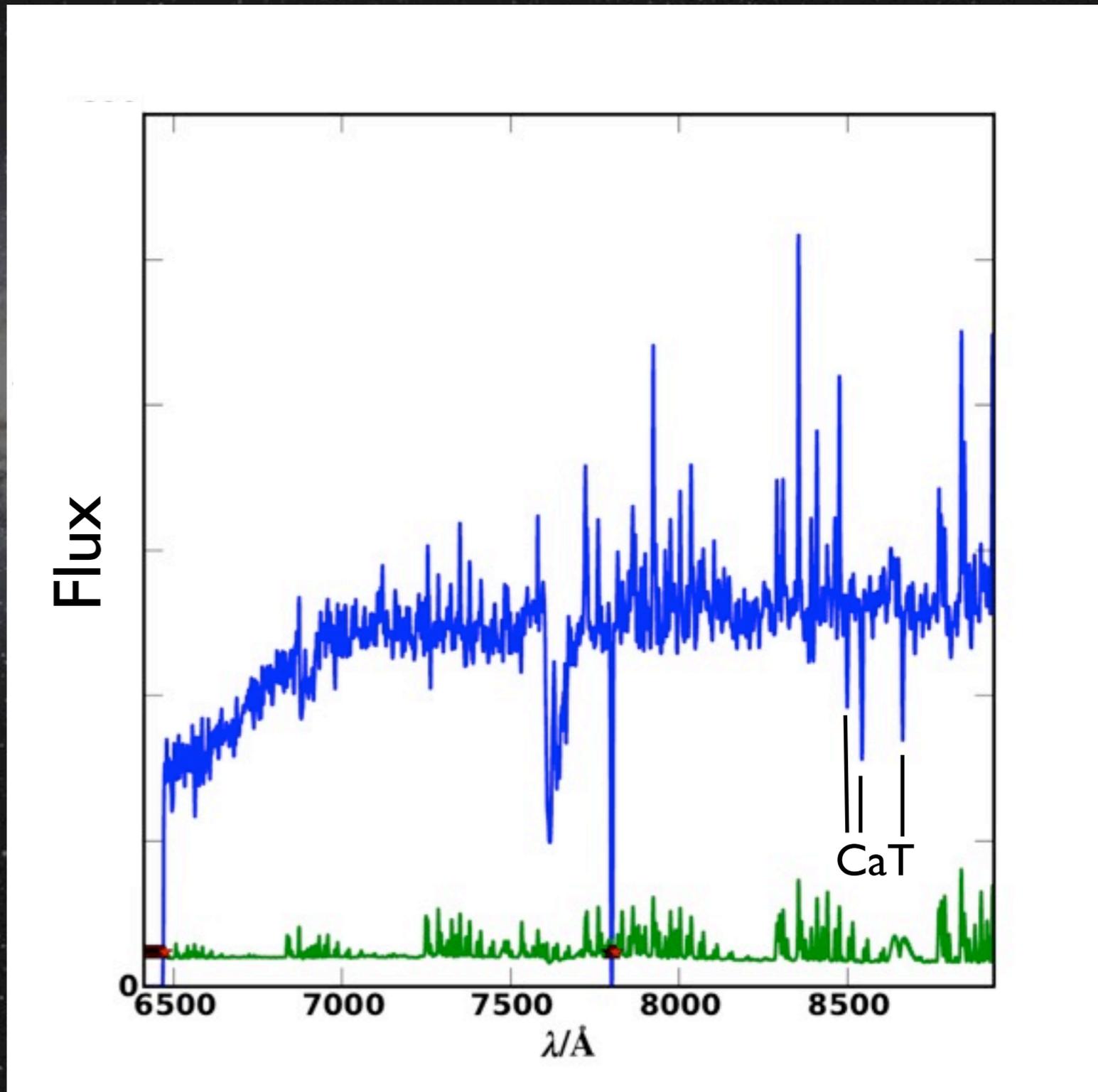
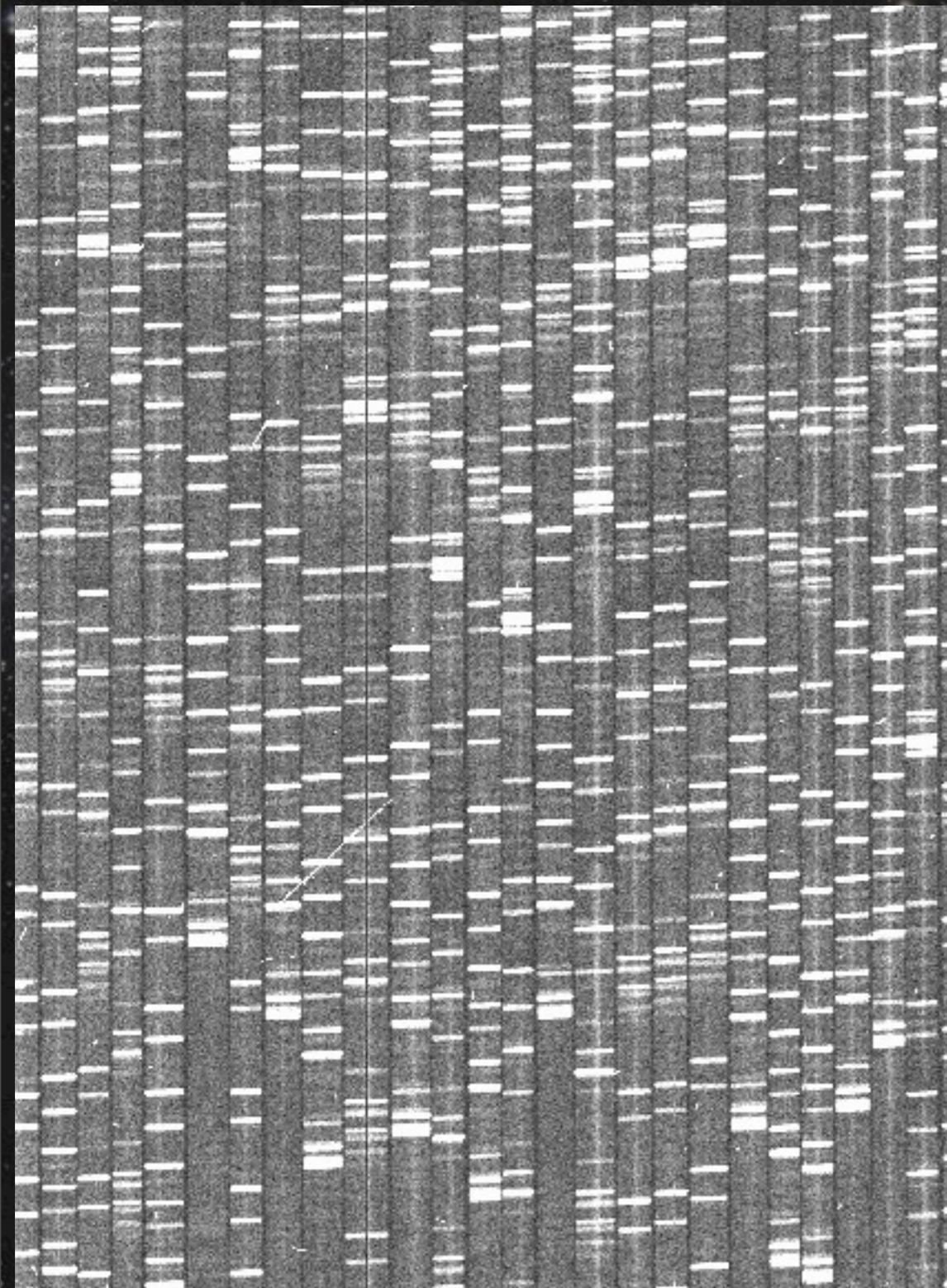
Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep

SPLASH dSphs

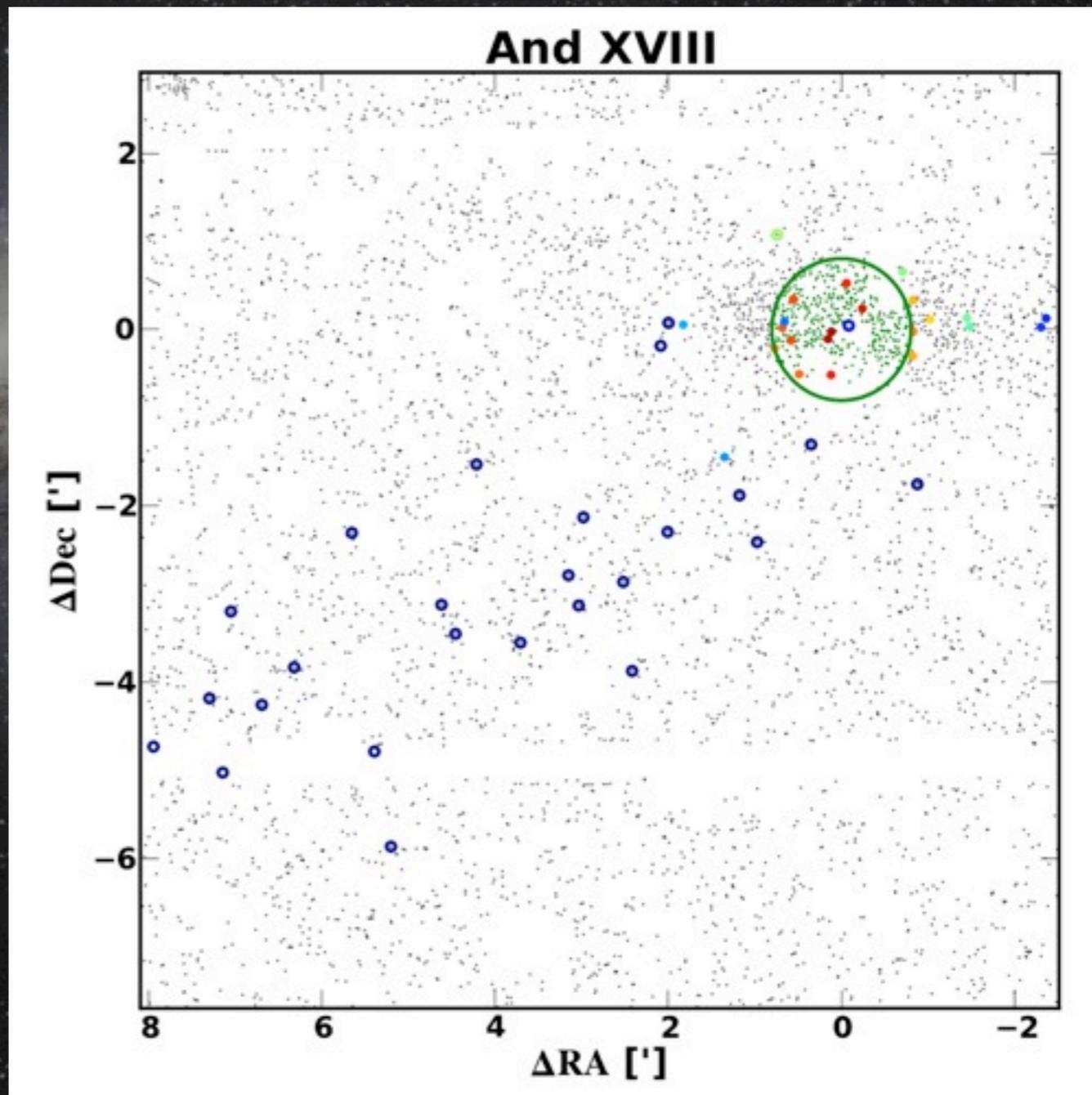
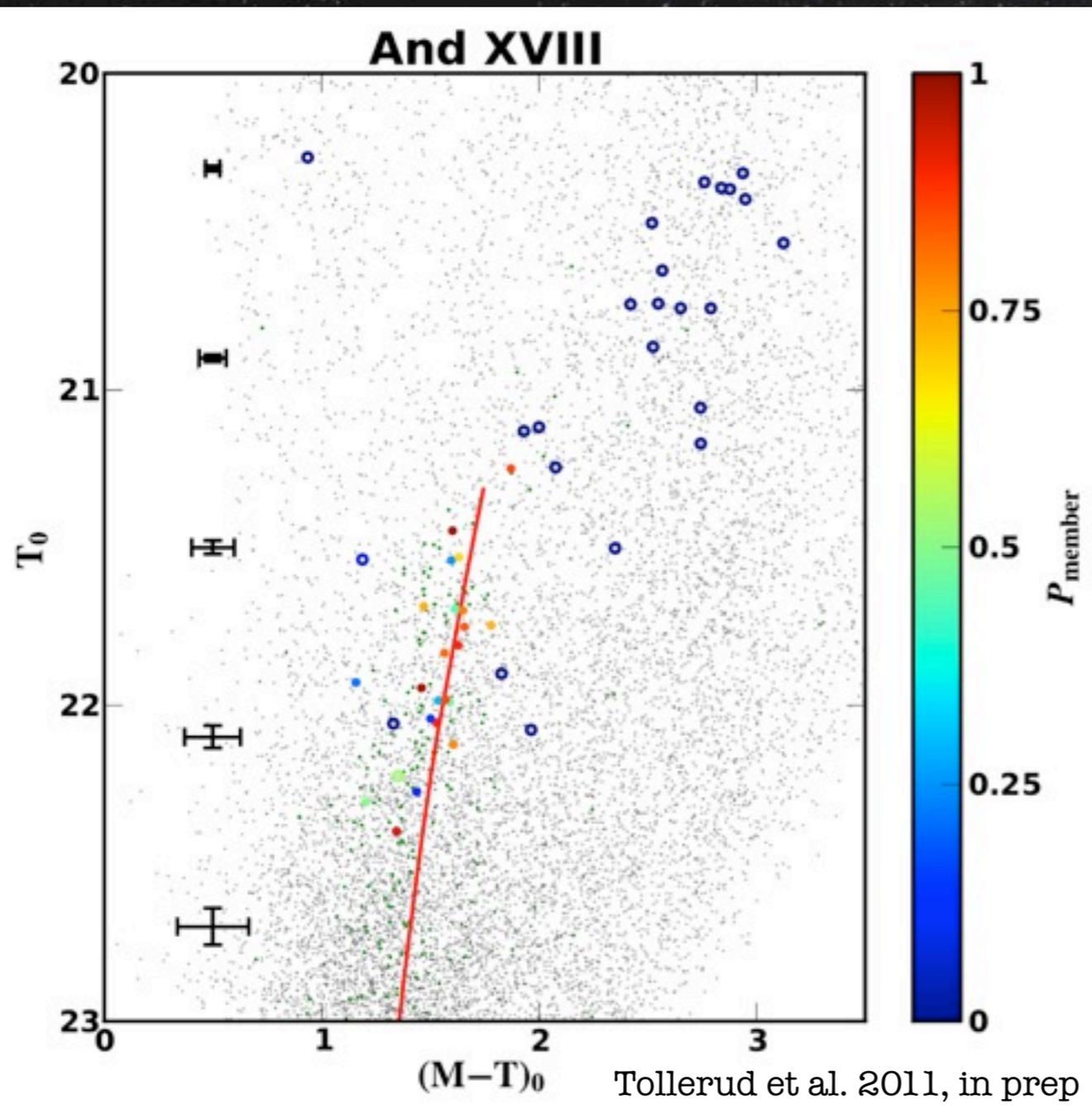


Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep

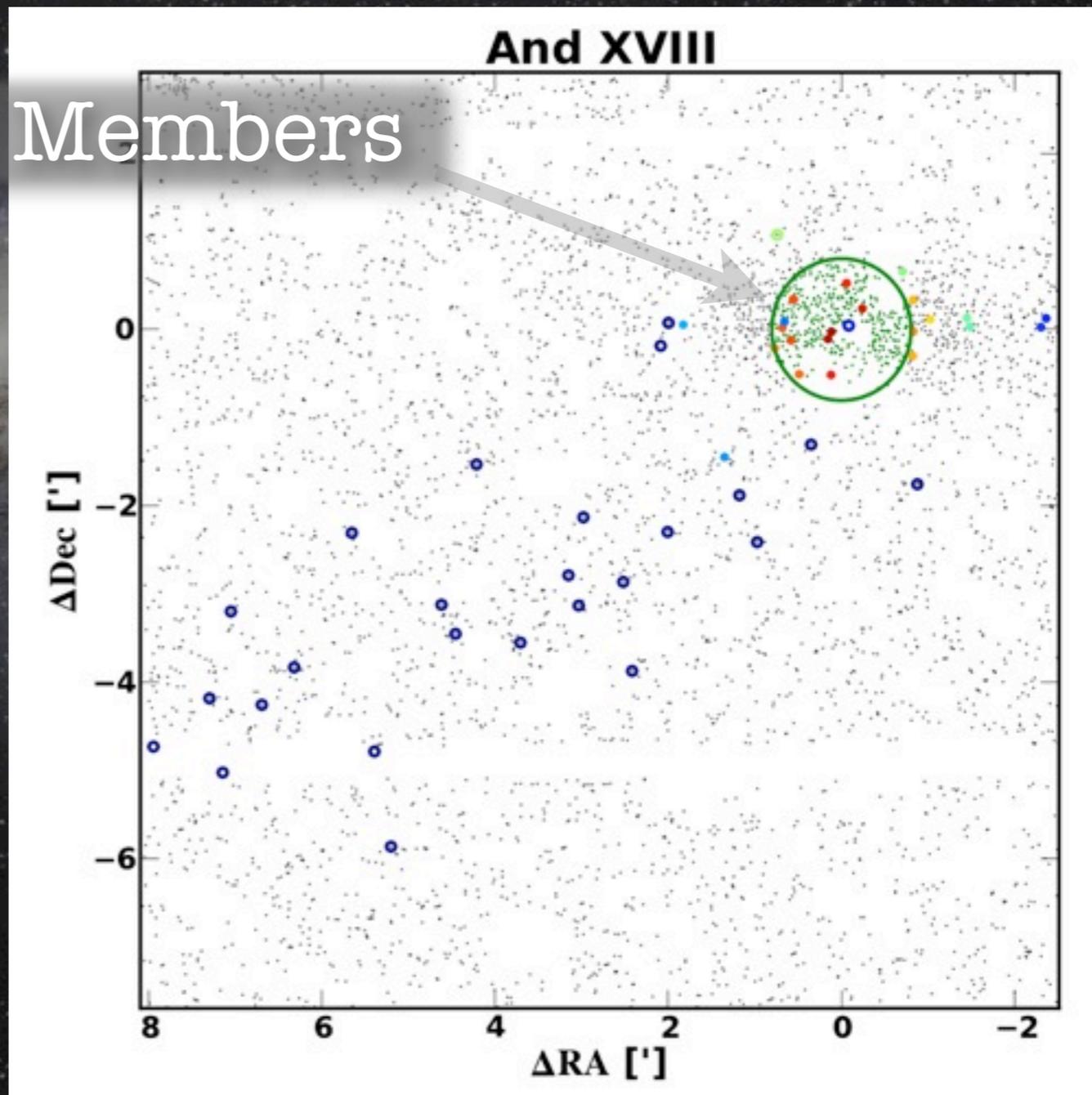
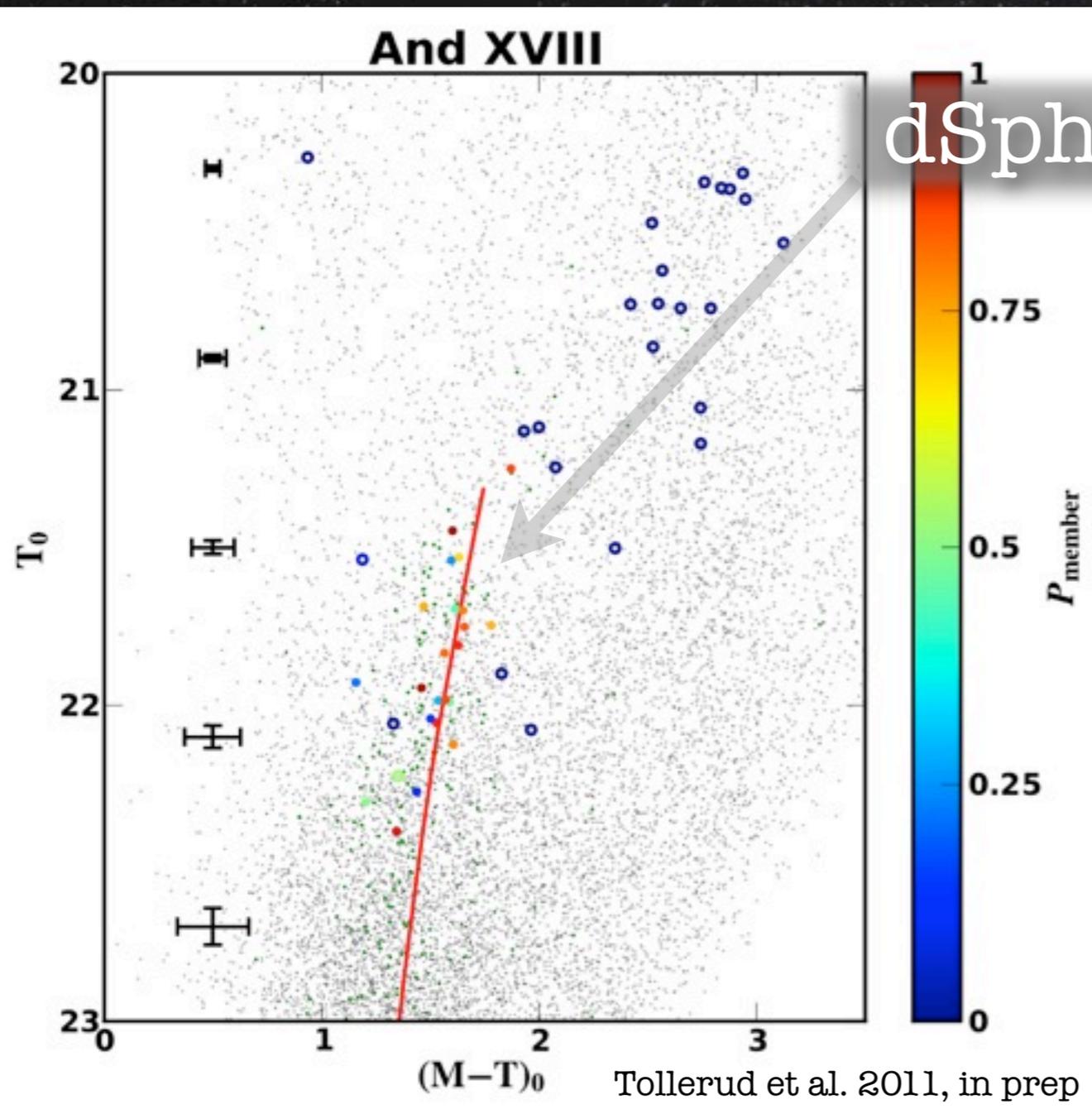
Keck/DEIMOS Spectroscopy



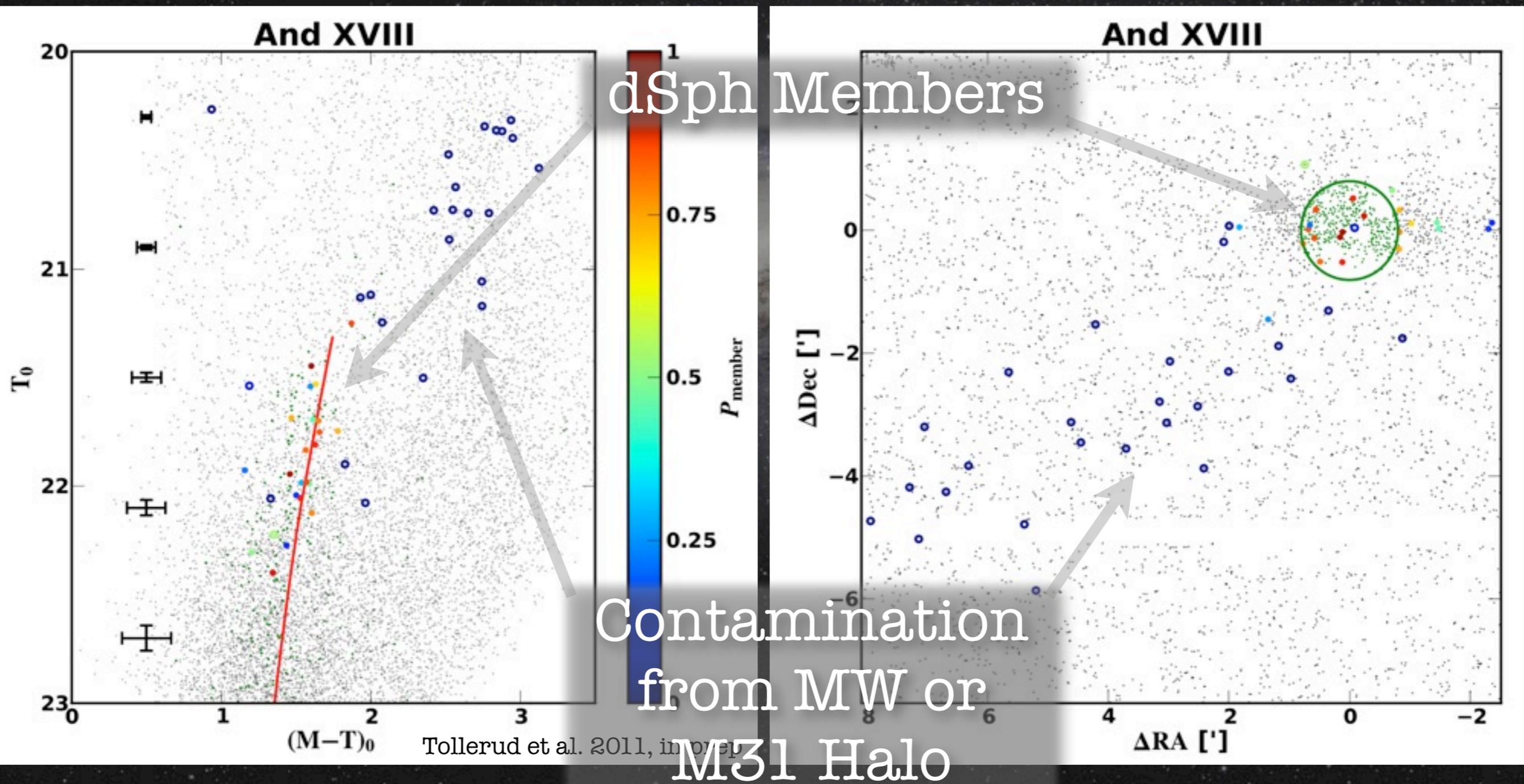
Member Selection



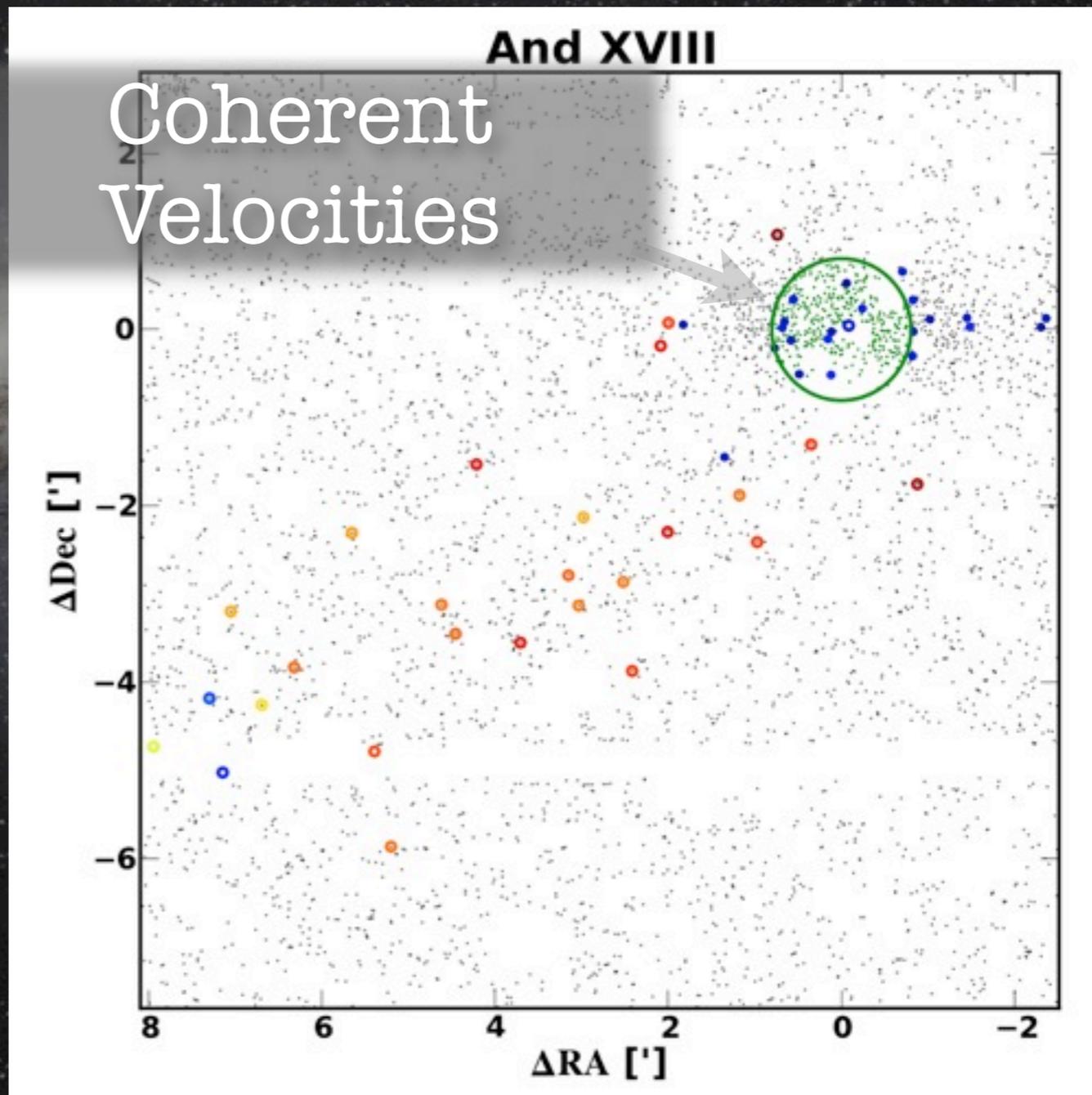
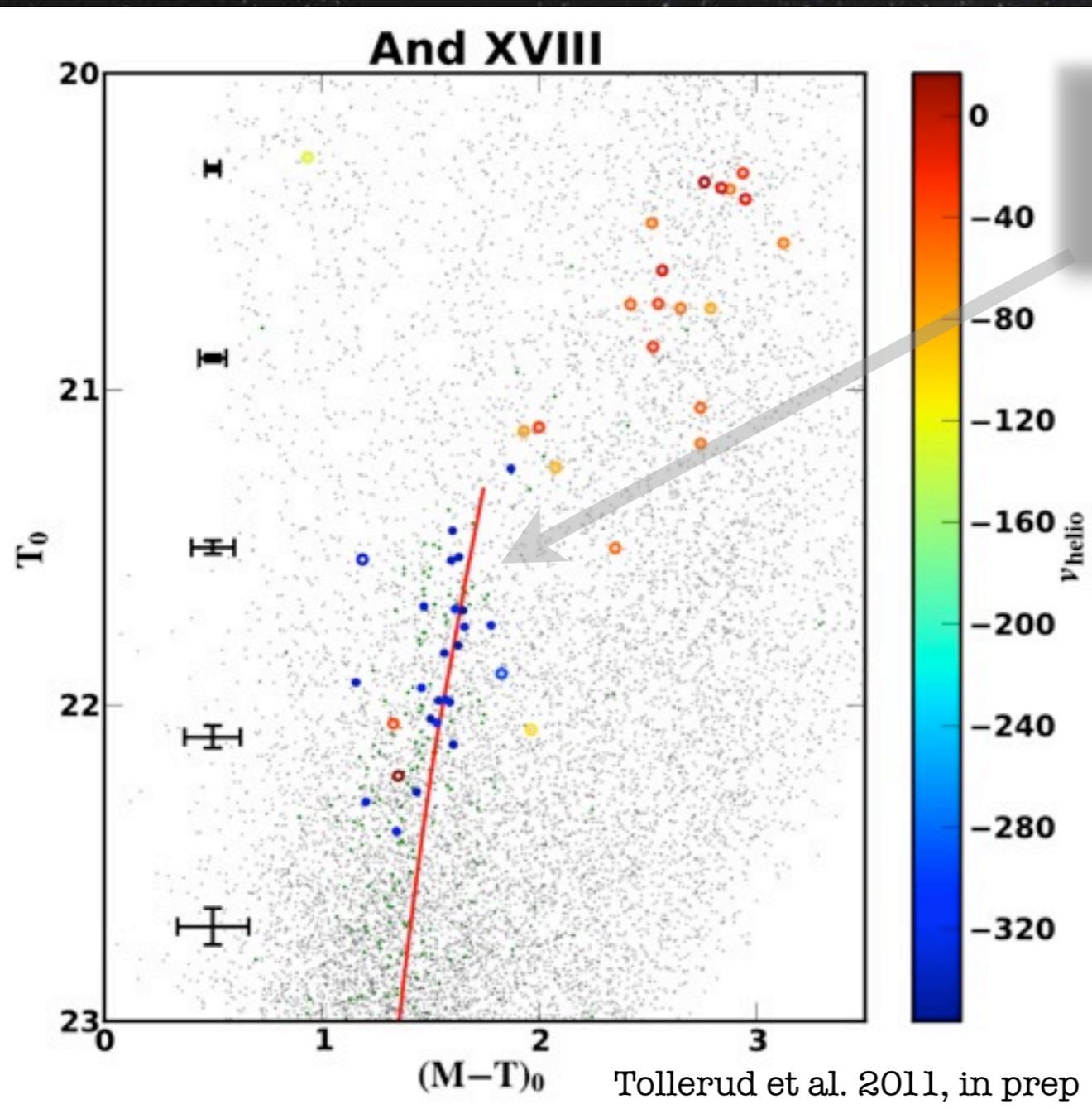
Member Selection



Member Selection

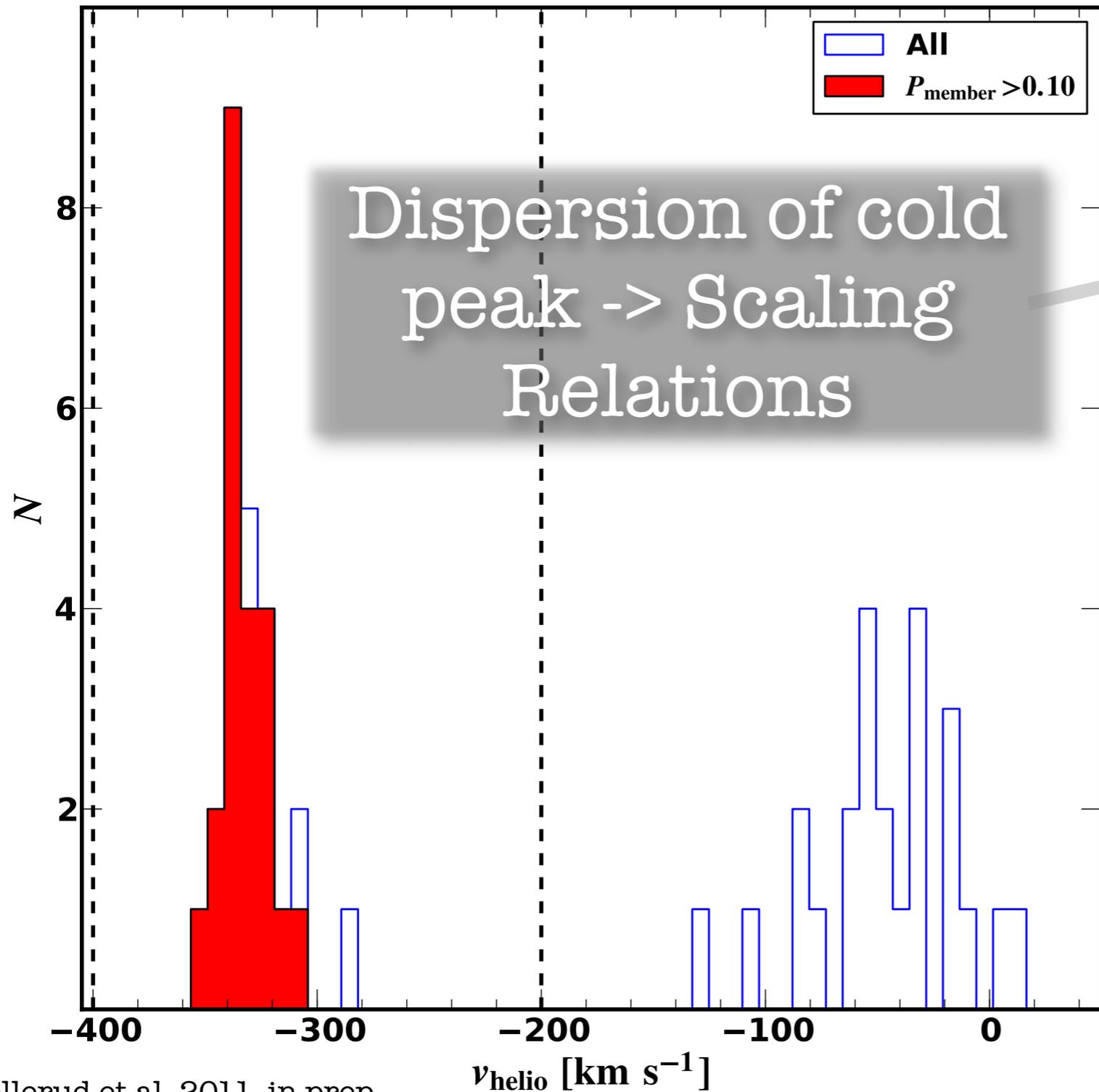


Member Selection



M31 dSph Kinematics

And XVIII



Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep

Tollerud+ 11a:

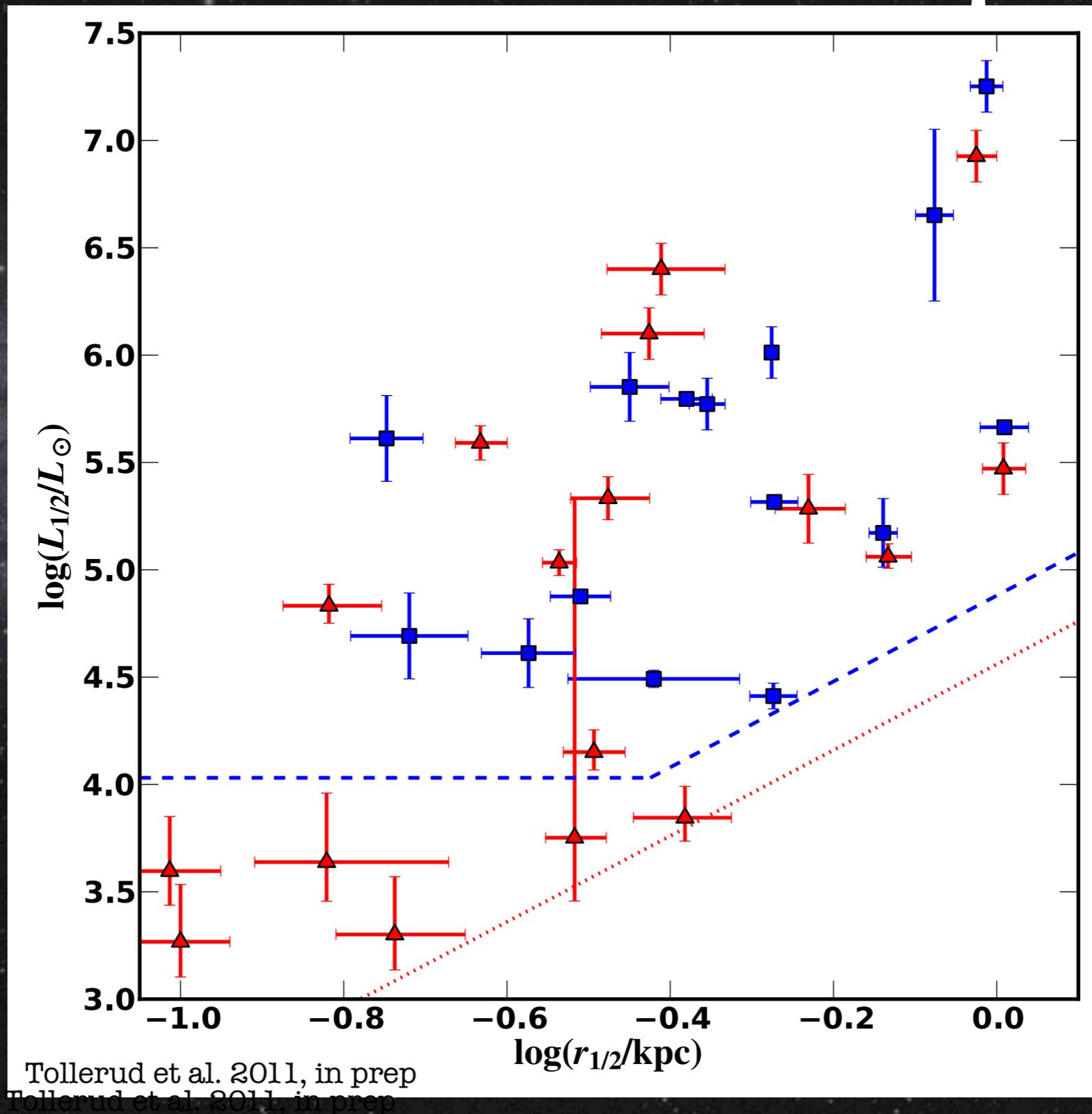
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(Wolf+ 10)

$$r_{1/2} = \frac{4R_{\text{eff}}}{3}$$

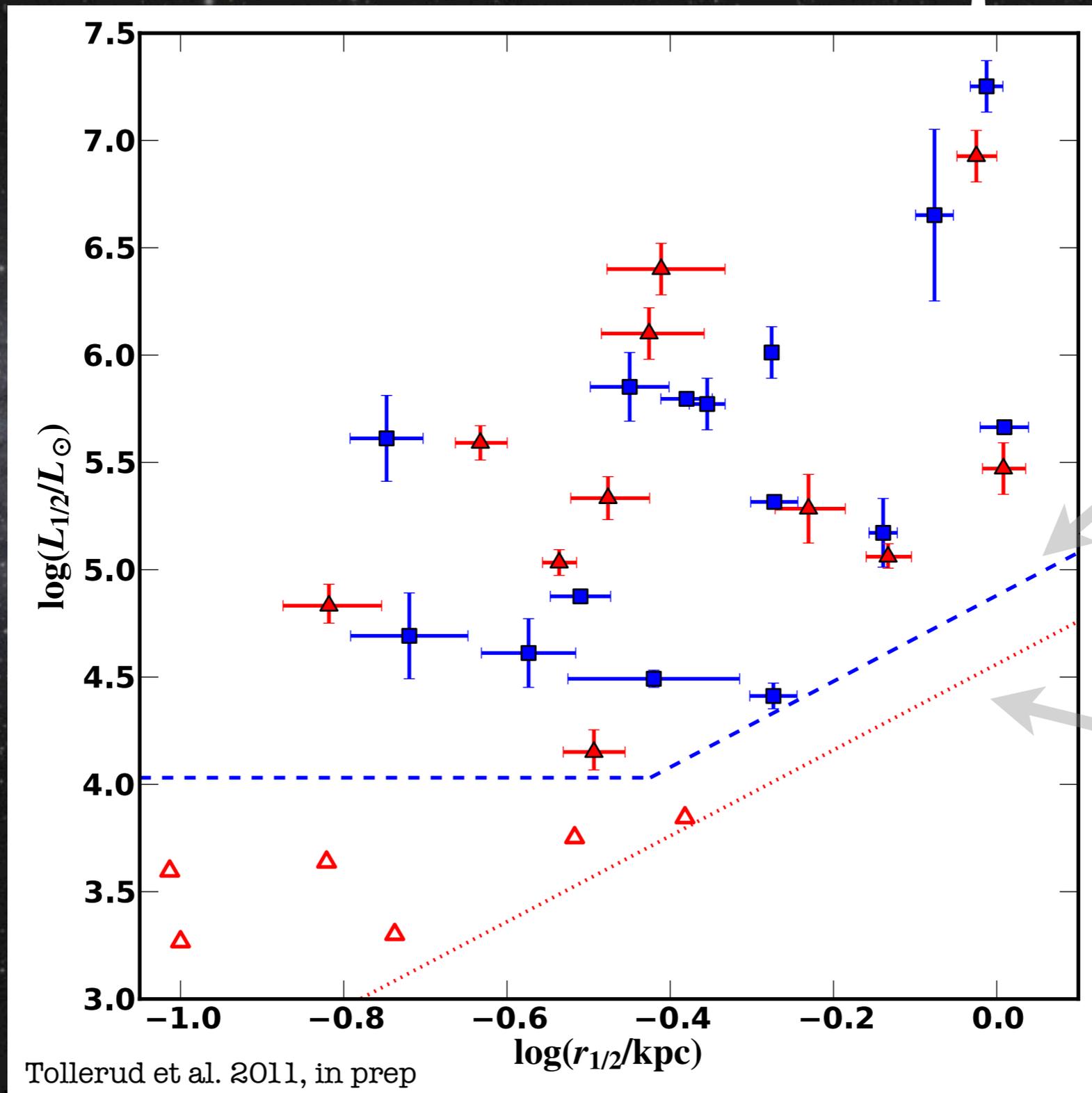
$$L_{1/2} = L/2$$

MW vs M31 dSphs



Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep
Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep

MW vs M31 dSphs



PAndAS
(M31)
Limits

SDSS
(MW)
Limits

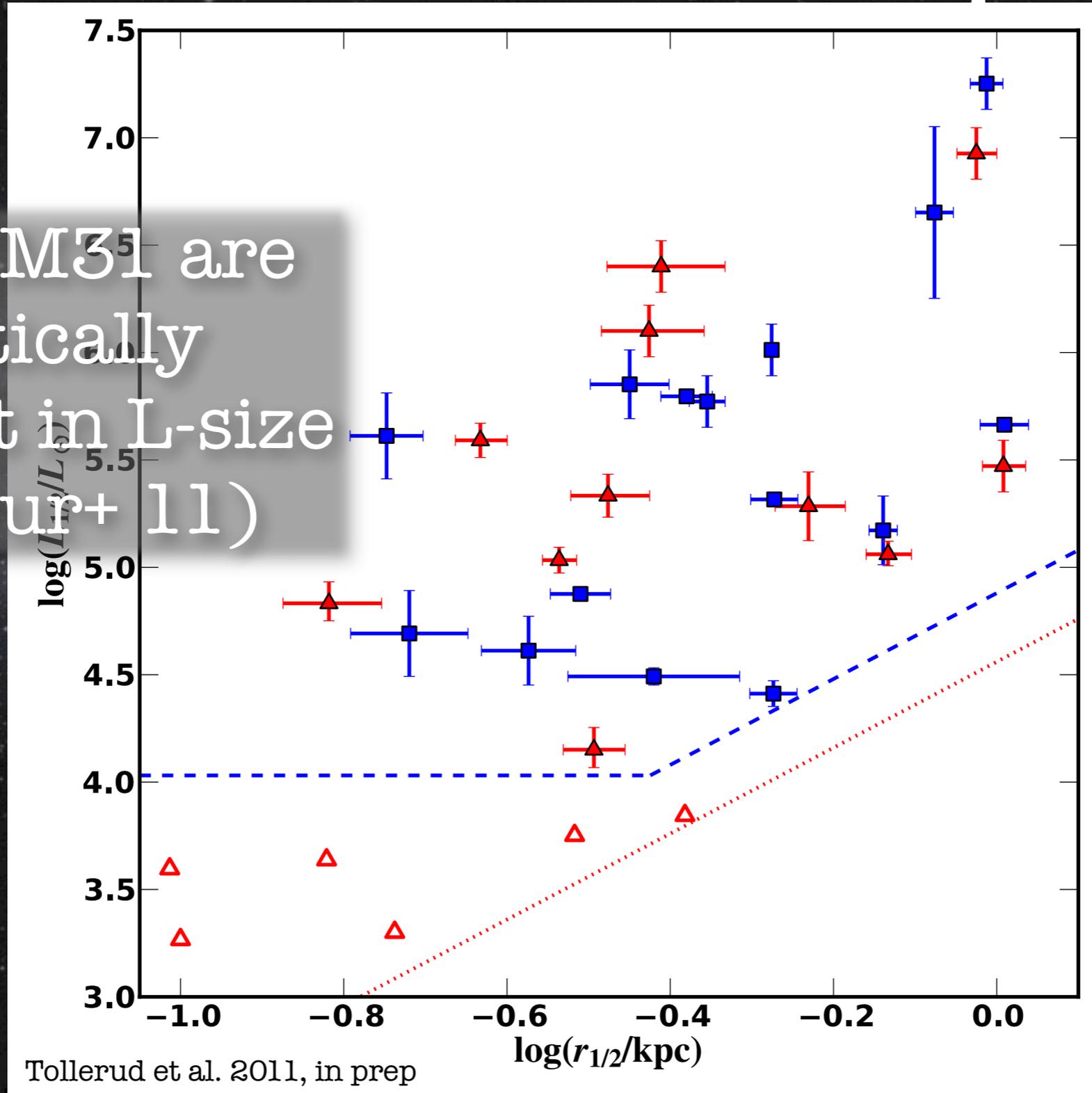
Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep

Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep

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MW vs M31 dSphs

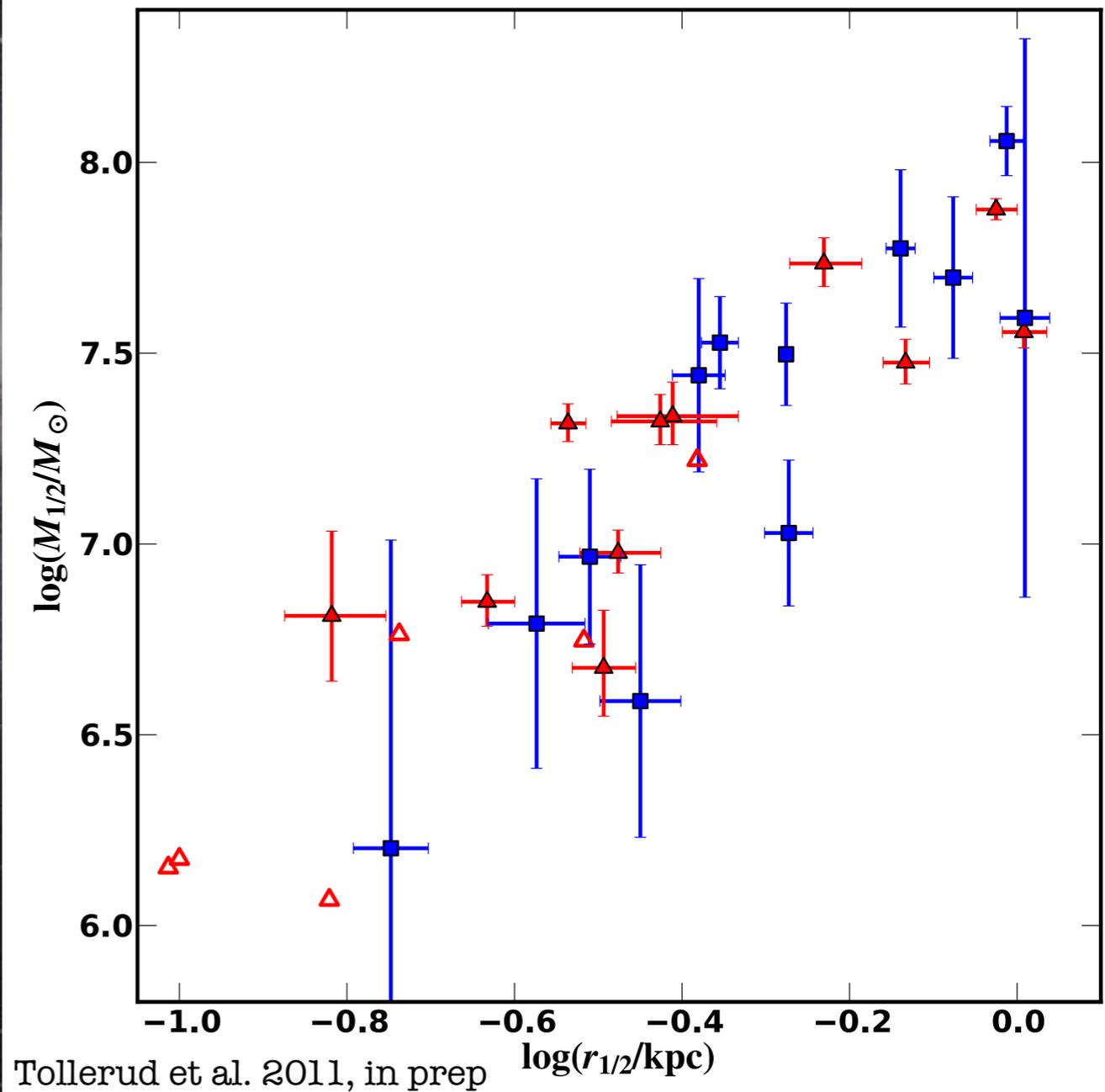
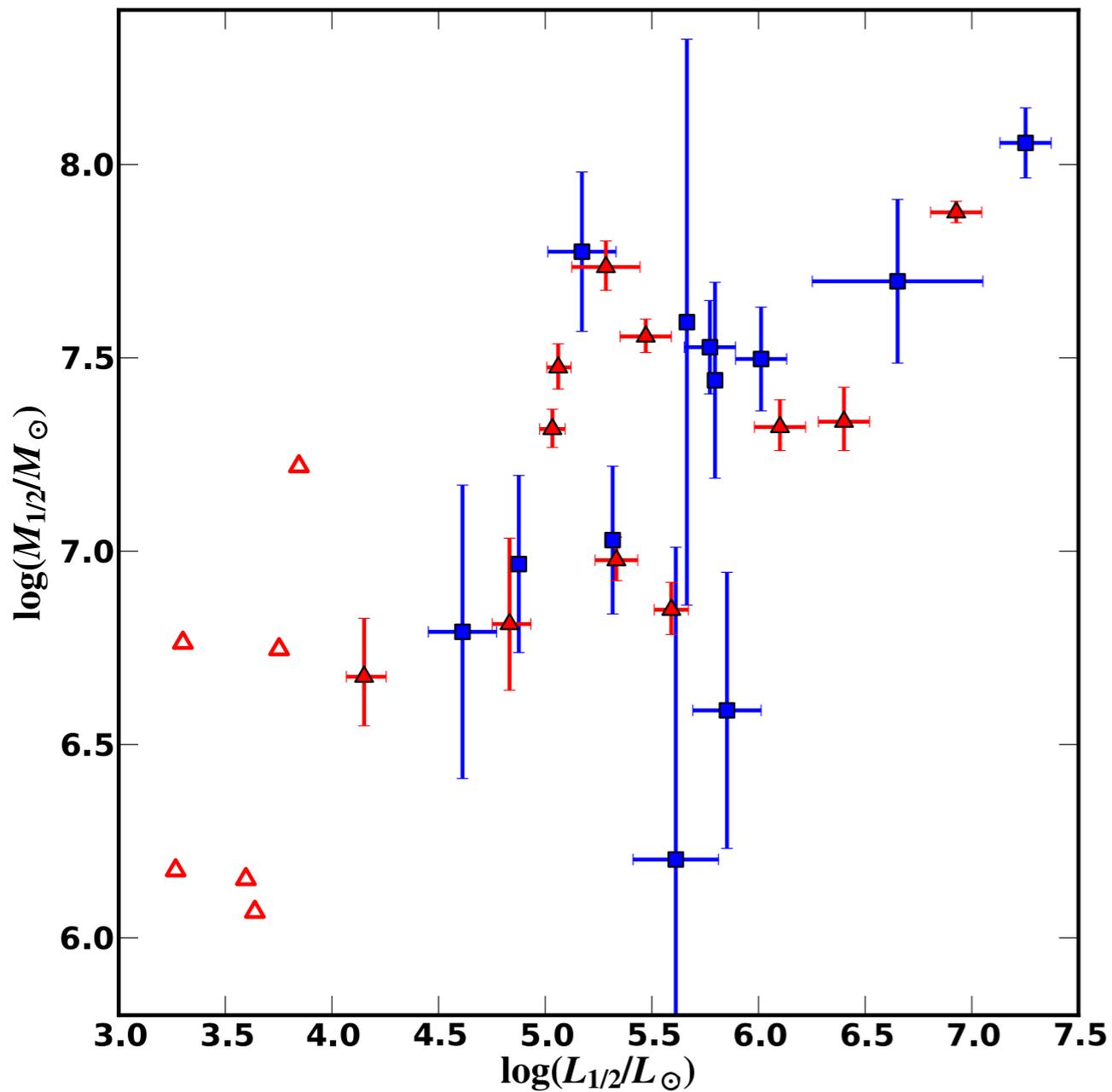
MW and M31 are statistically consistent in L-size (Brasseur+11)



Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep

Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep

MW vs M31 dSphs

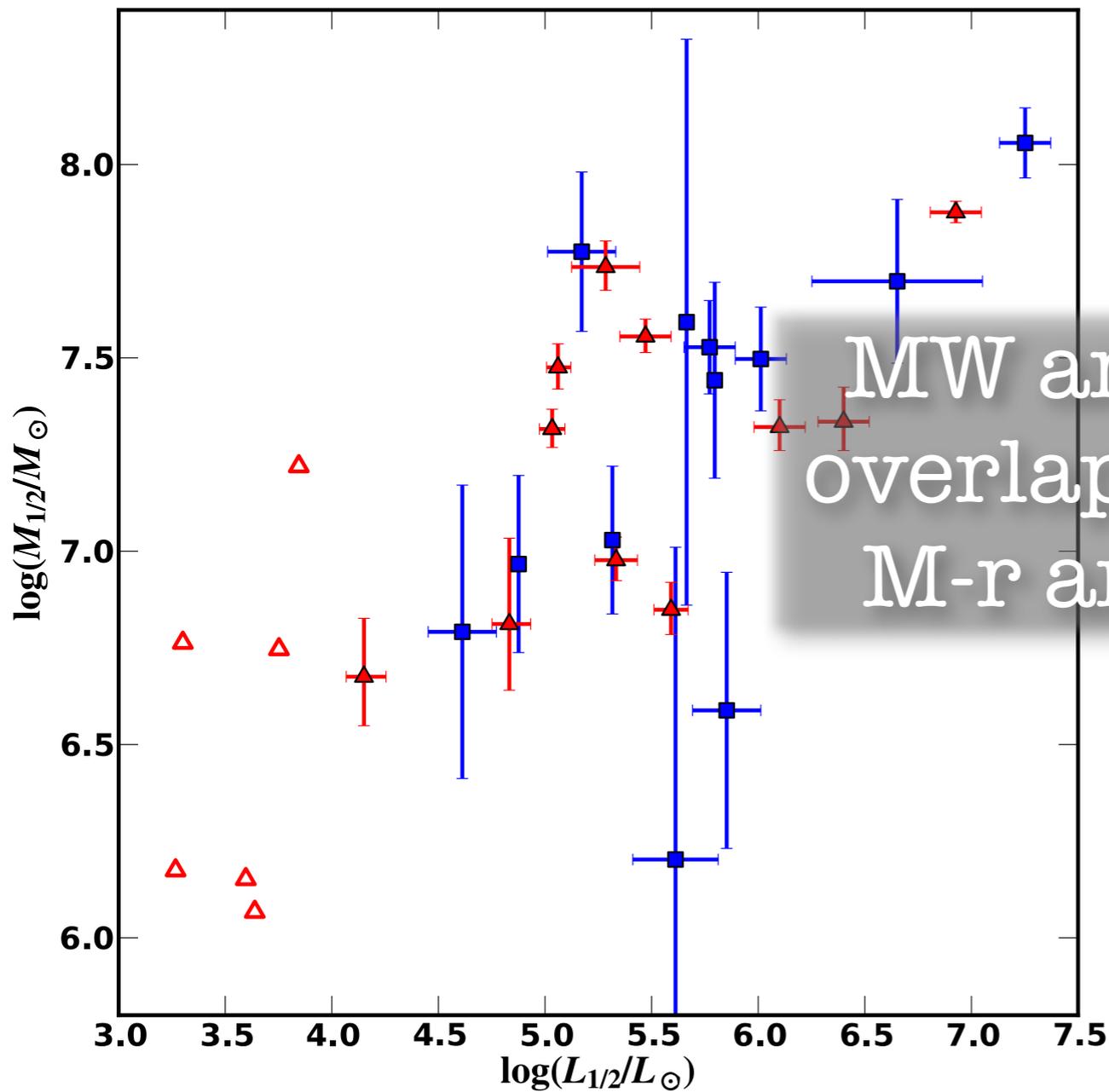


Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep

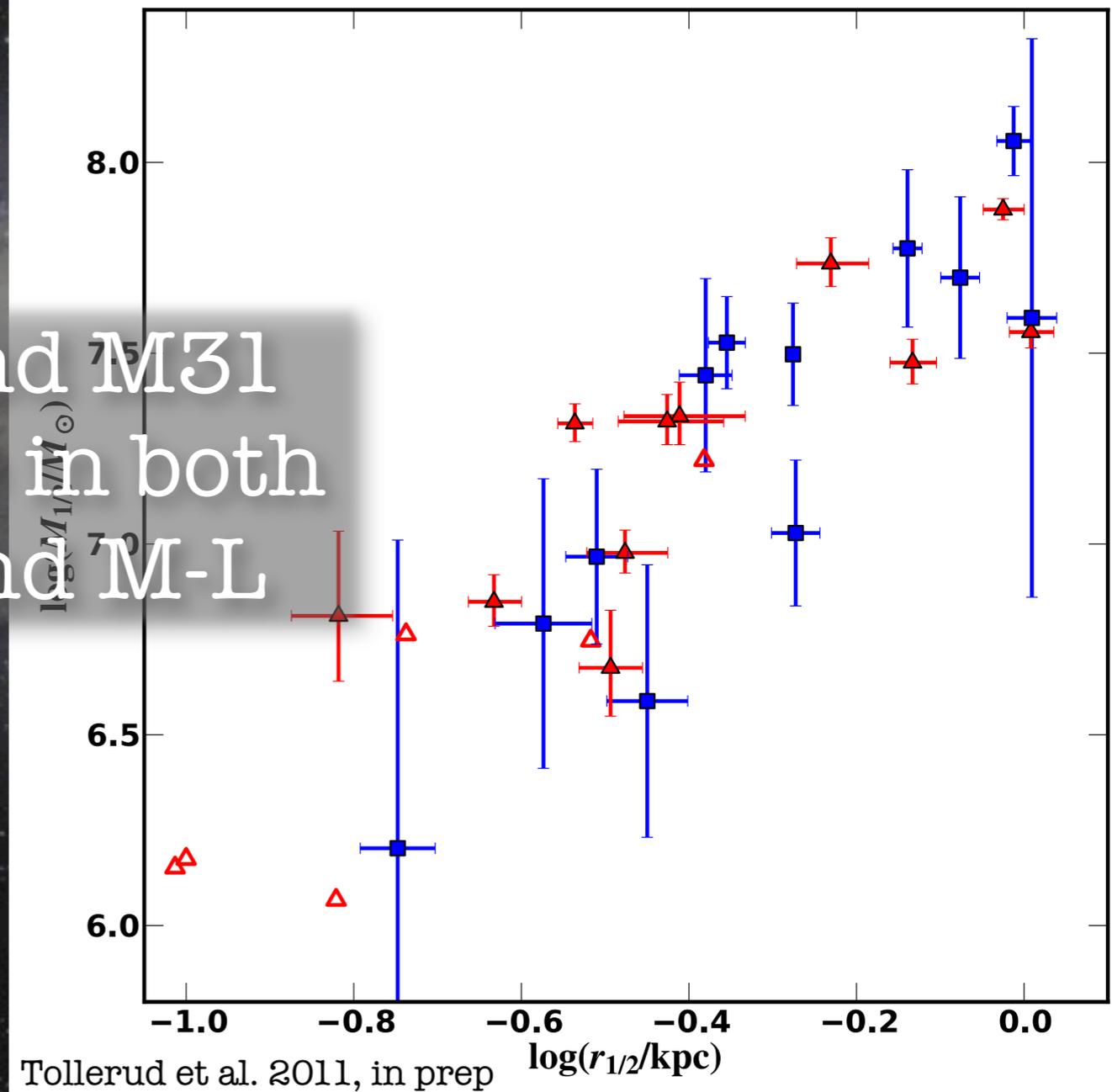
■ ■ ■ M31 dSphs
▲ ▲ ▲ MW dSphs

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MW vs M31 dSphs



MW and M31
overlap in both
M-r and M-L

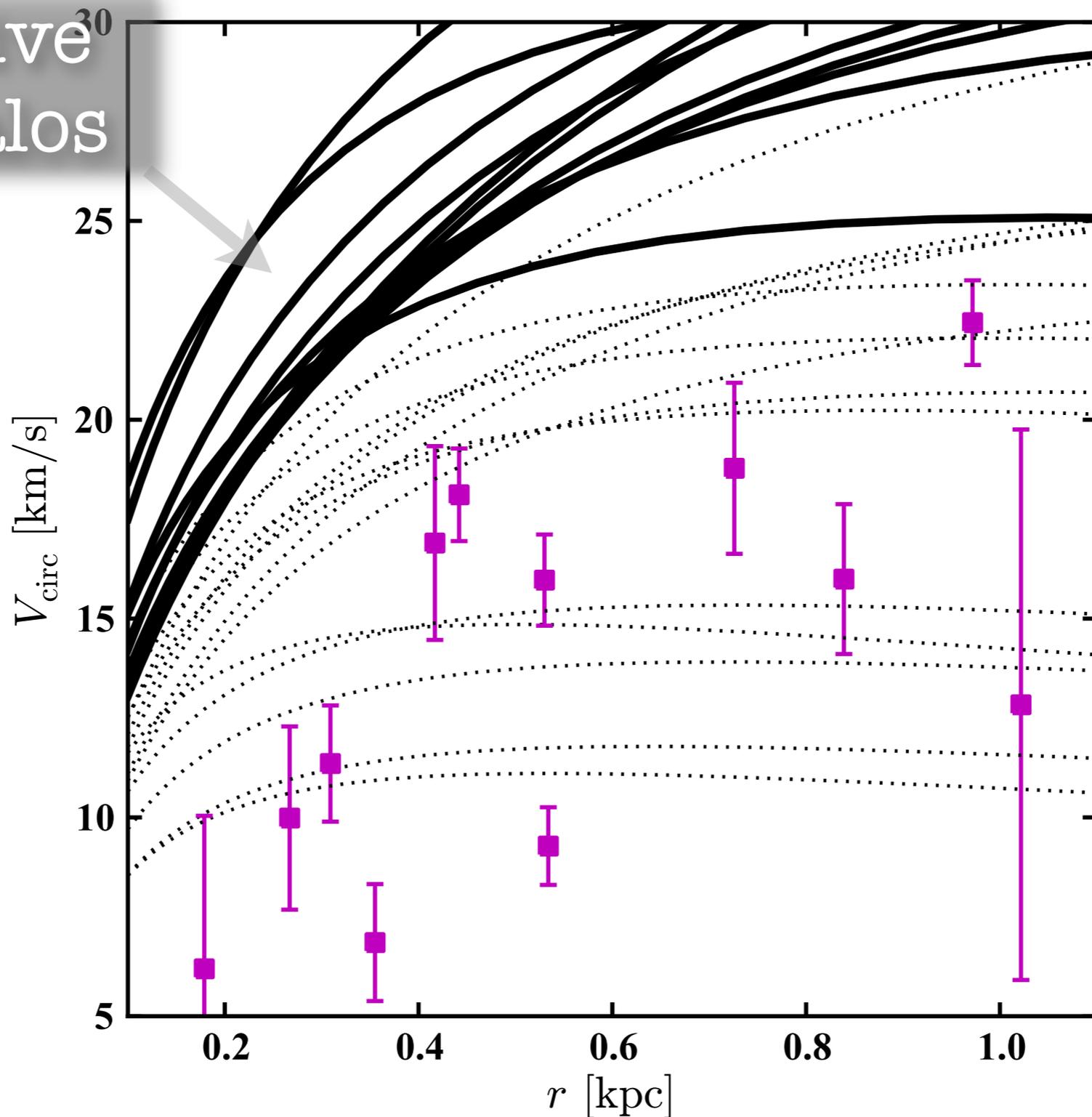


Tollerud et al. 2011, in prep



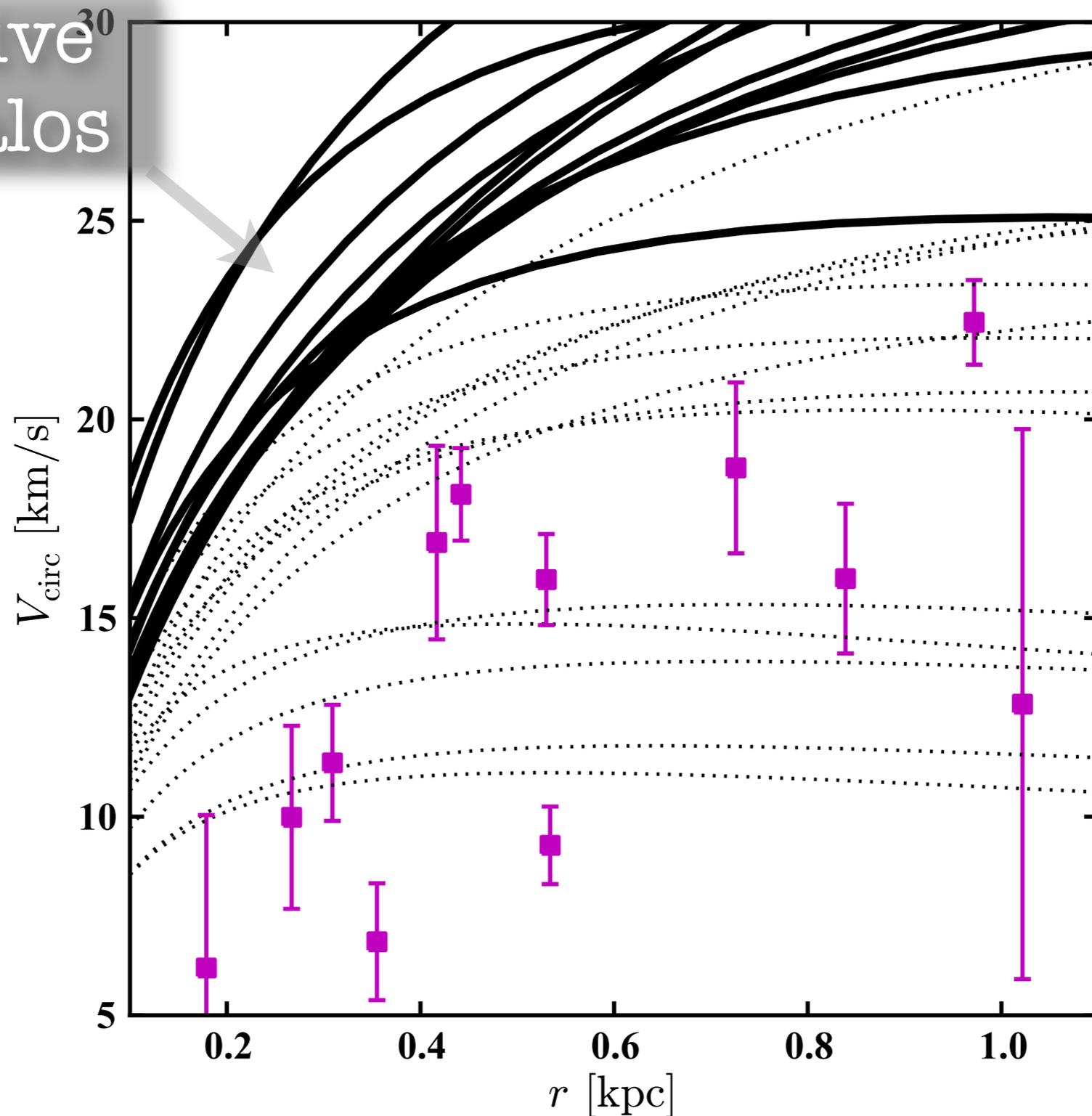
Massive Failures in M31

Massive³⁰
Subhalos



Massive Failures in M31

Massive³⁰
Subhalos

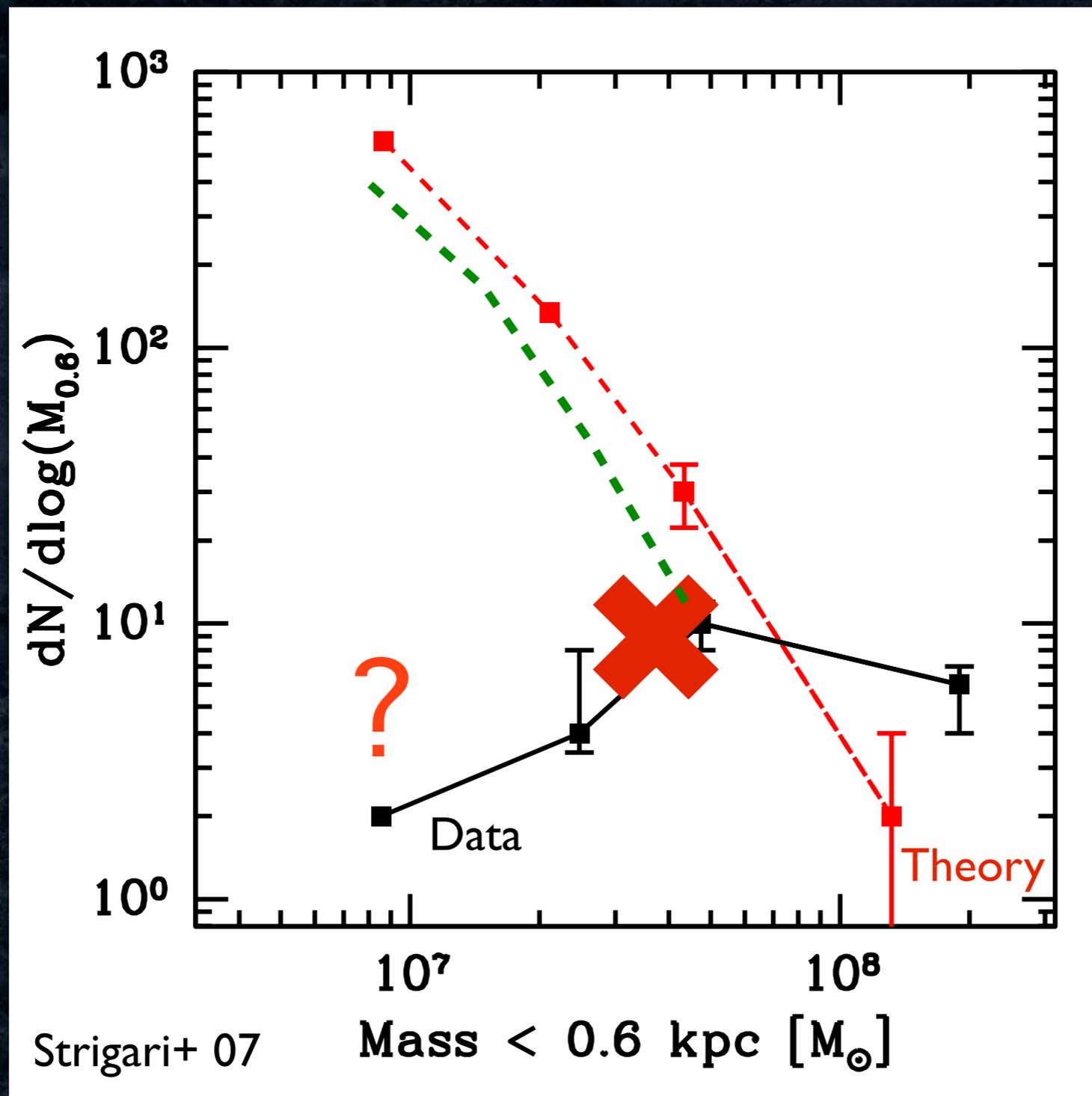


Massive
Subhalos
also Fail
for M31!

Summary (SPLASH)

- ◆ M31 dSphs scale much like MW sats: “uniqueness” of MW sats not really viable.
- ◆ Is this odd, given different MW/M31 accretion histories/masses?
- ◆ M31 (and MW) satellites are too low density for most massive LCDM subhalos. A problem for LCDM, or “just galaxy formation”?

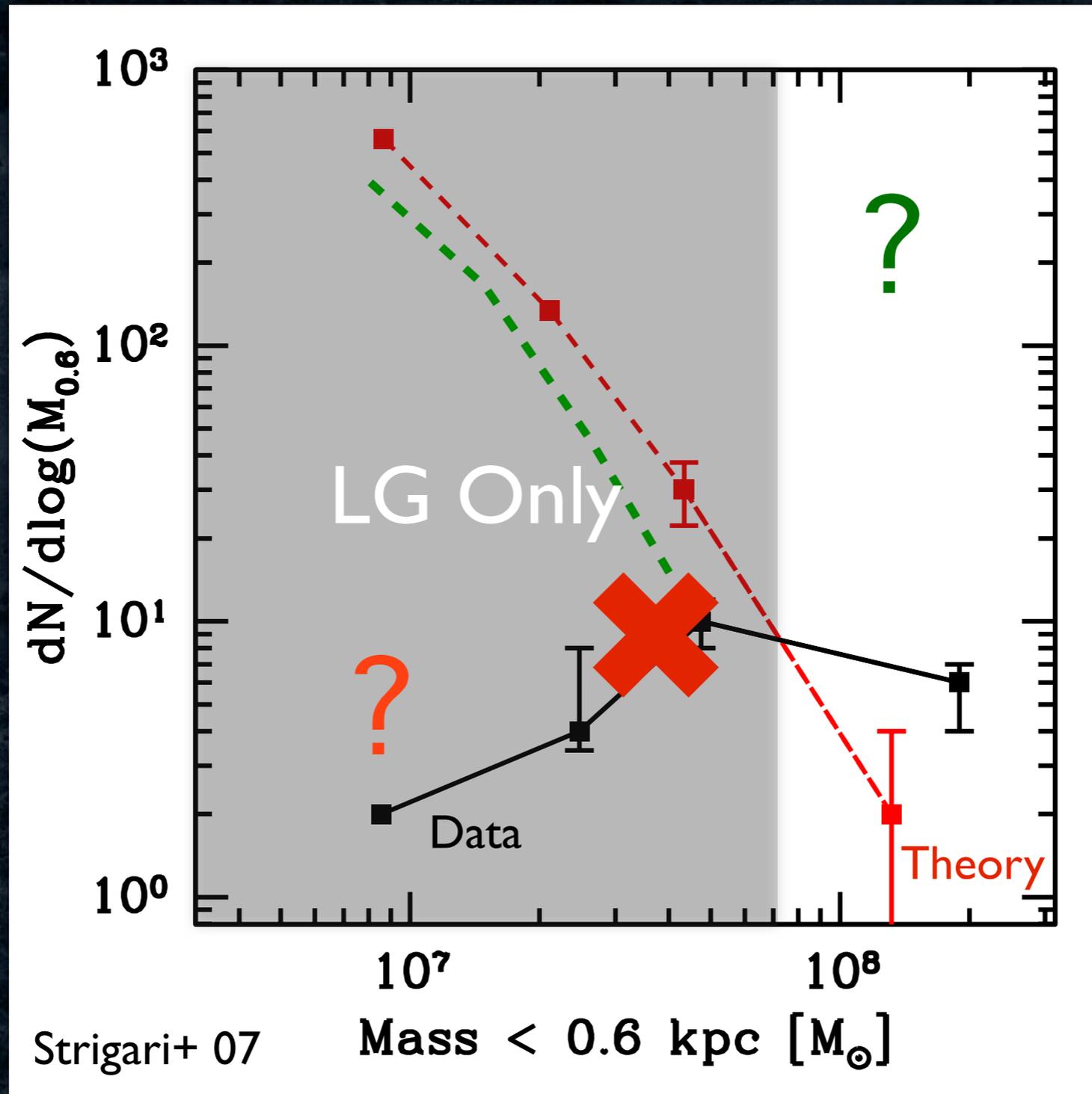
Where'd We Go Wrong?



Strigari+ 07

Mass < 0.6 kpc $[M_{\odot}]$

Where'd We Go Wrong?



Small-Scale Structure and Bright Satellites

ApJ, 738, 102 (2011)



In Collaboration with:
Michael Boylan-Kolchin¹, Betsy
Barton¹, James Bullock¹, Chris
Trinh², John Phillips¹

¹UCI, ²U of Sydney

Image Credit: Robert Gendler

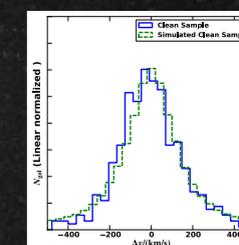
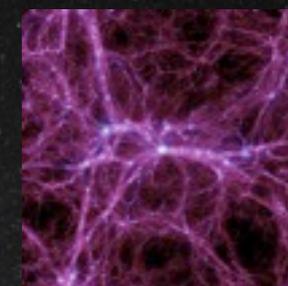
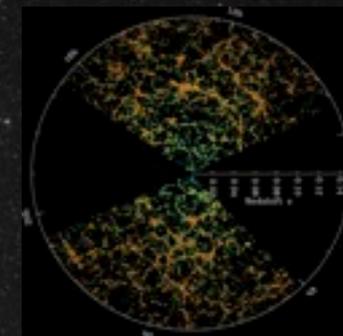
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Two Key Questions

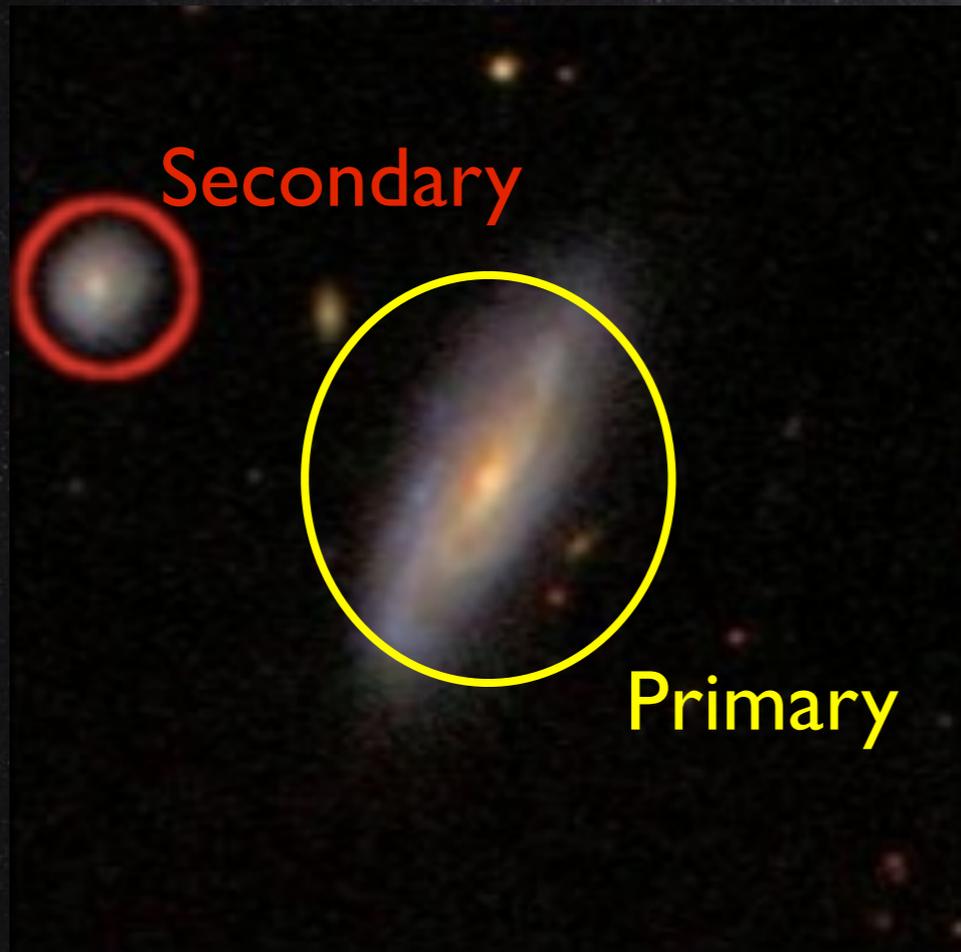
- ◆ Does LCDM behave well for brightest satellites of L^* galaxies?
- ◆ Is the LMC Weird? (Boylan-Kolchin+ 10, James+ 10, Liu+ 10)

Approach

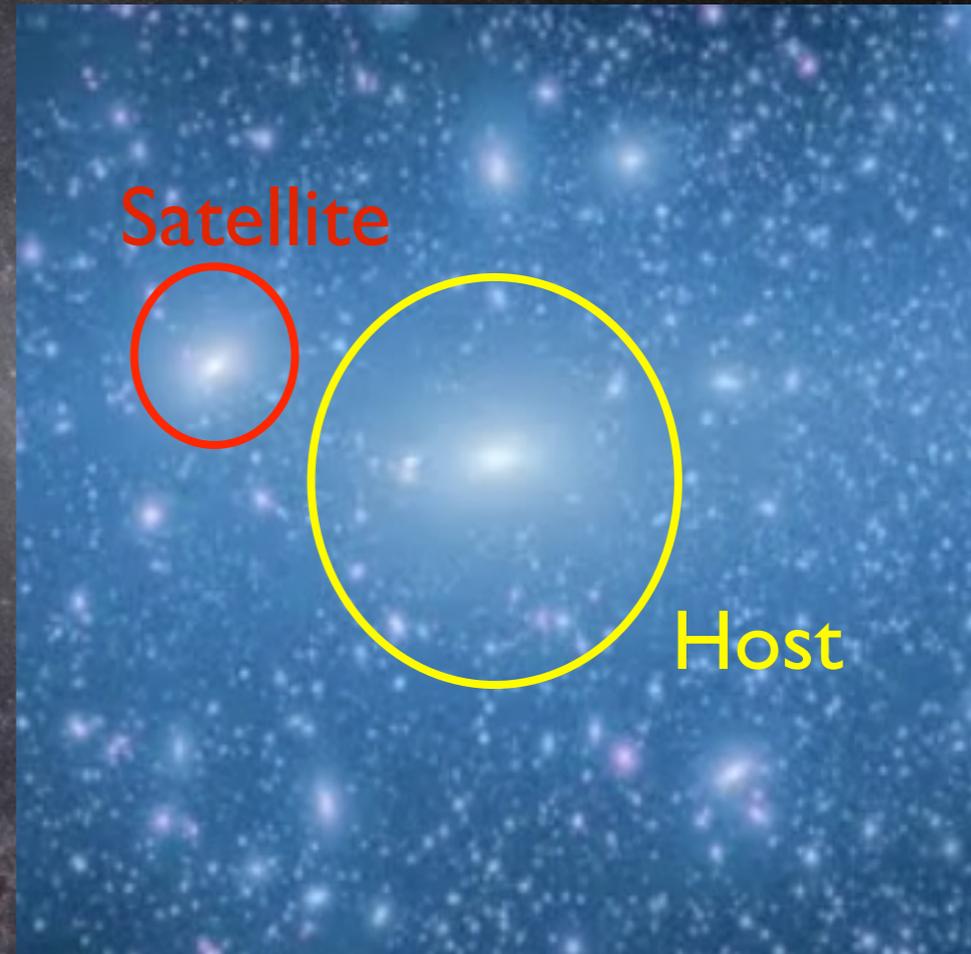
- ◆ SDSS Sample of LMC-like Satellites of Isolated L^* galaxies
- ◆ Identical Sample from cosmological simulation
- ◆ Compare them: Δv_{pair} and radial distribution
- ◆ Compare the satellites to the LMC
- ◆ (Bonus: Study the satellites themselves)



Approach



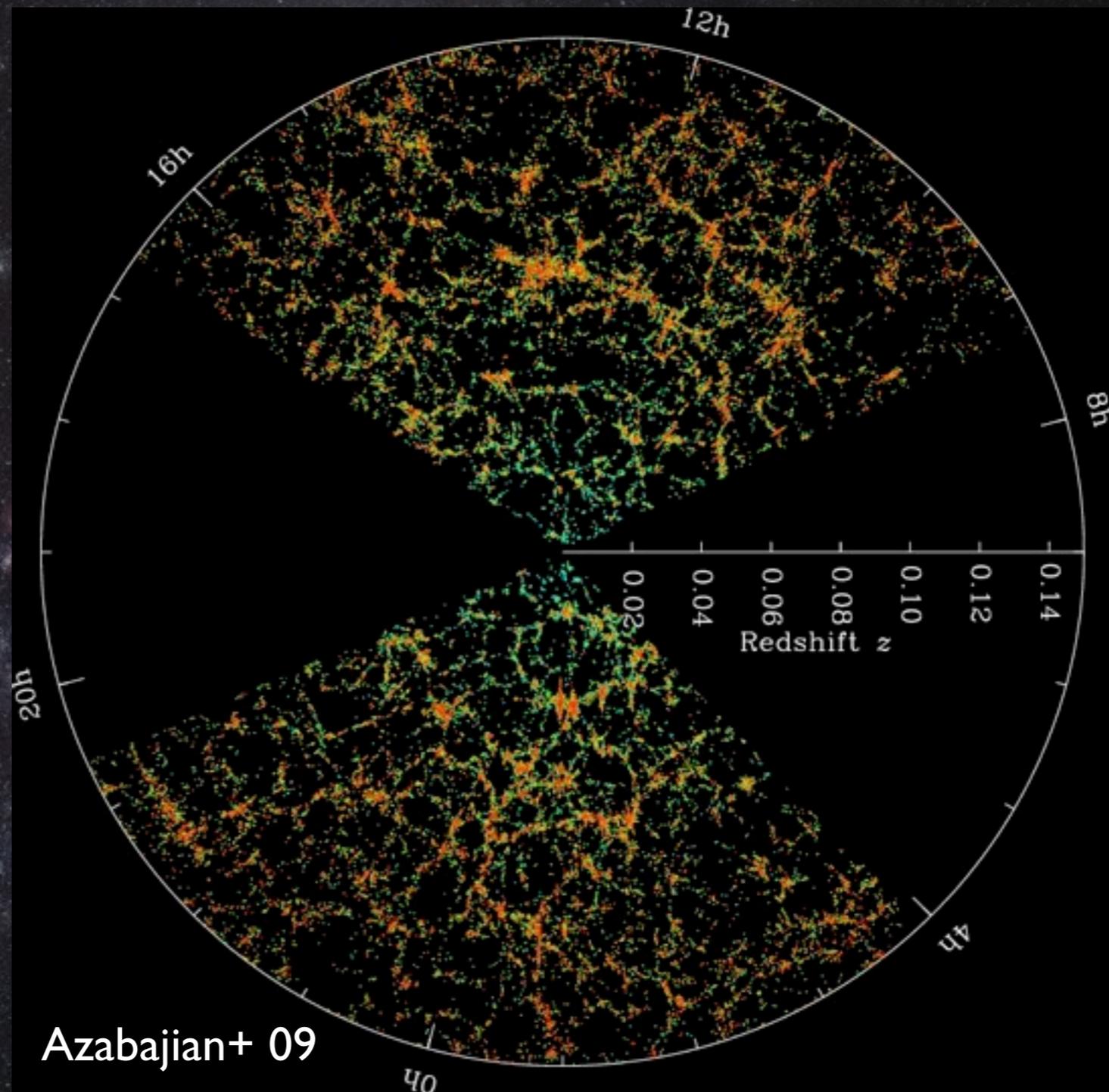
SDSS



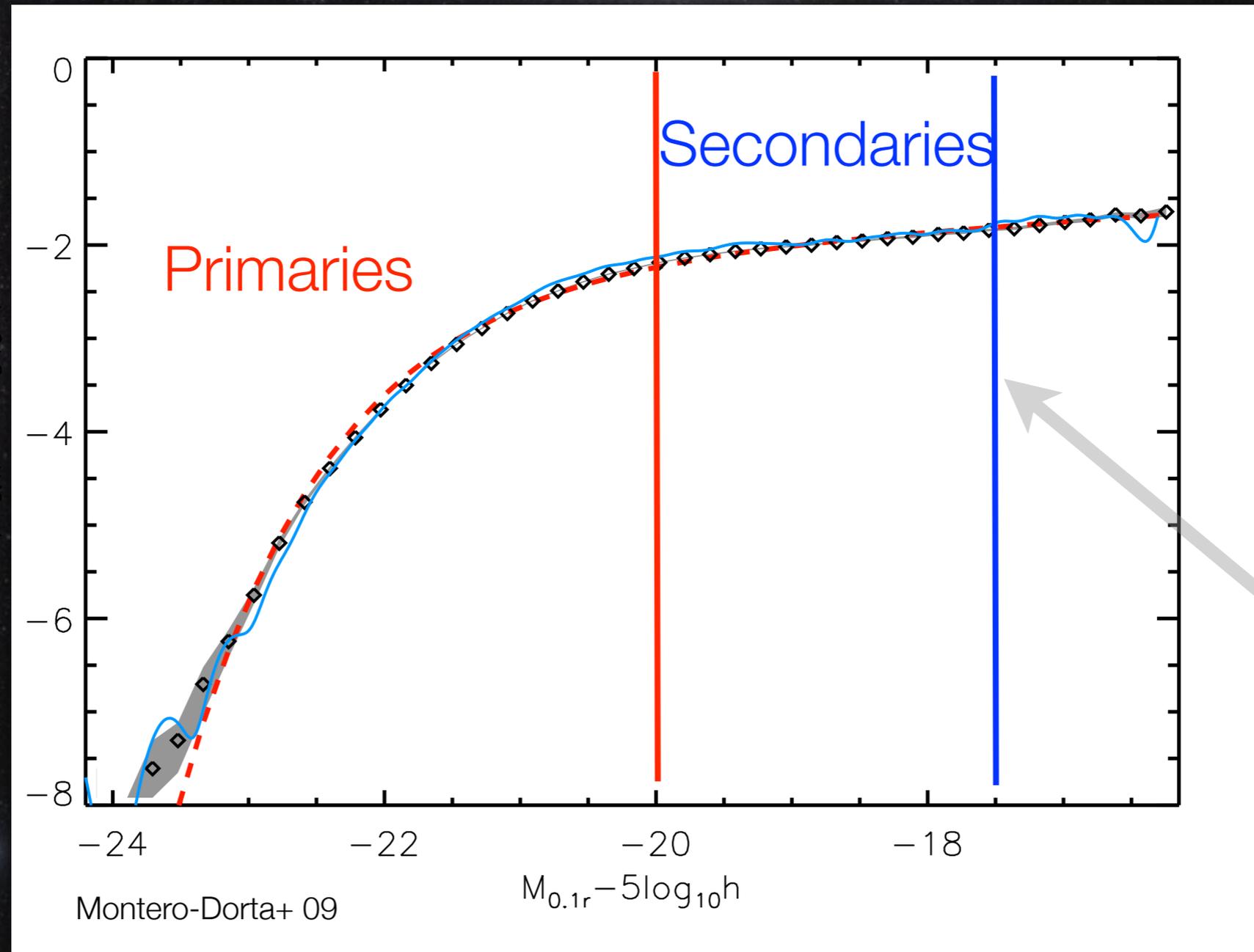
Simulation

SDSS Galaxy Sample

NYU VAGC
(Blanton+ 05)
DR7



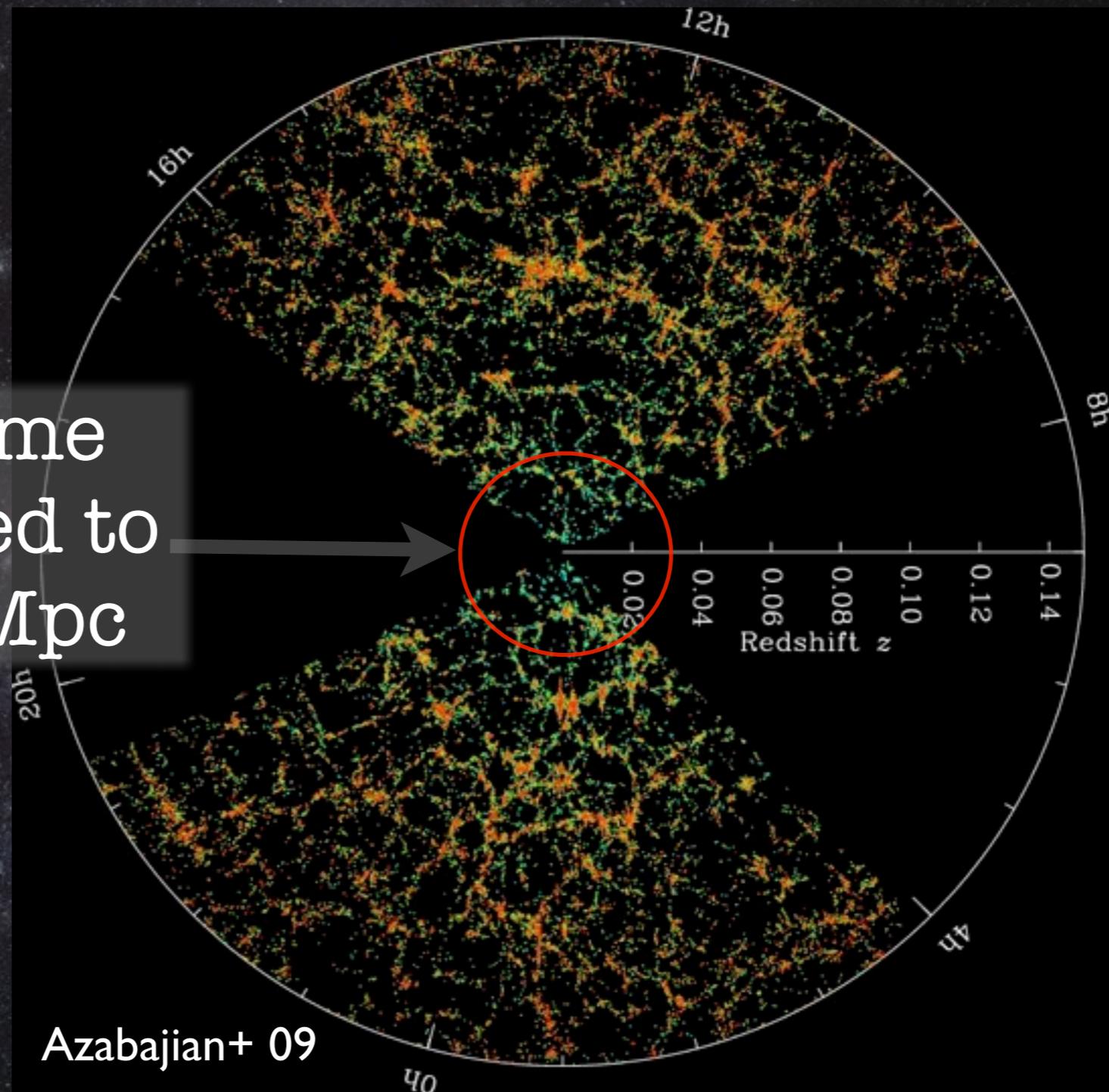
SDSS Primary/ Secondary Selection



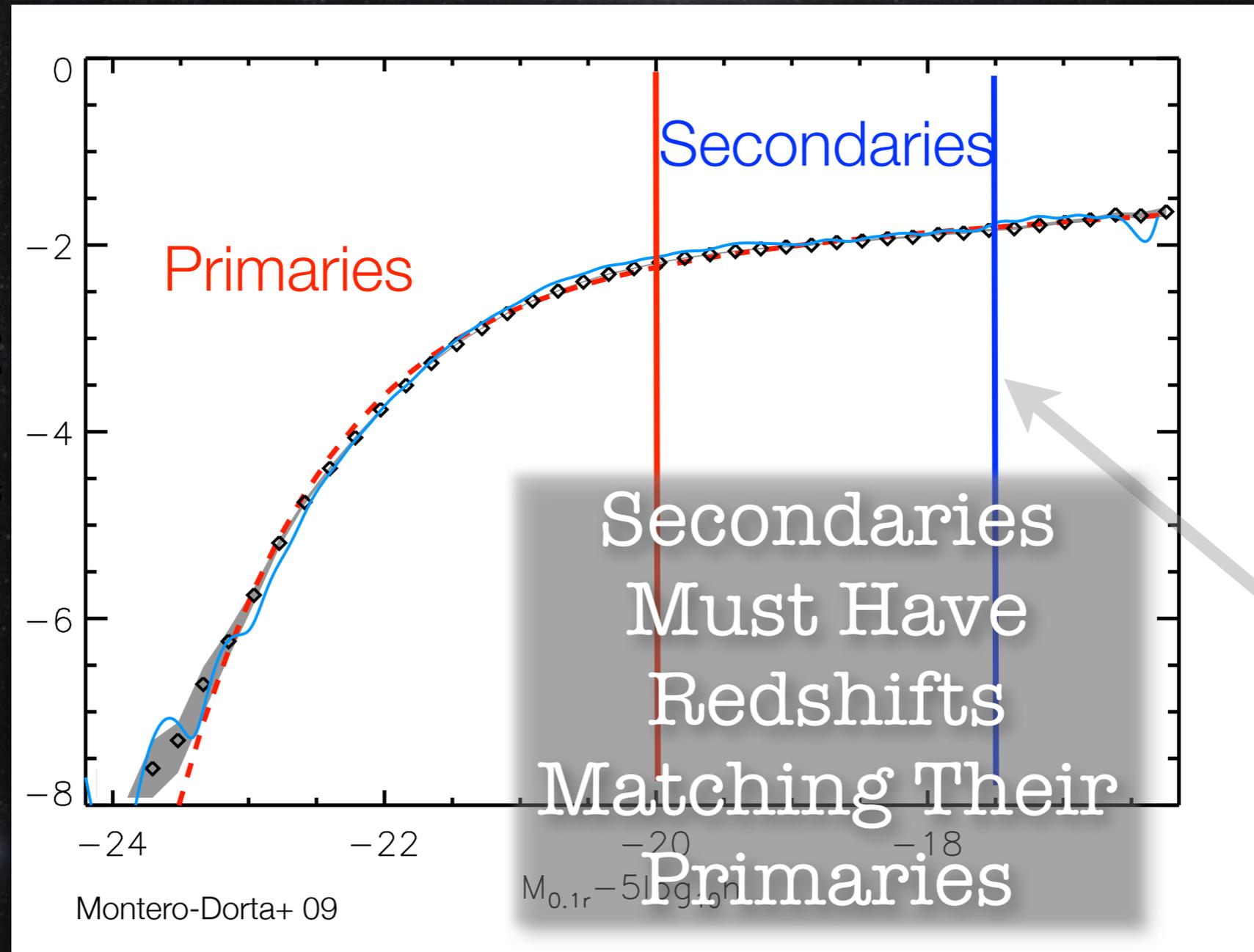
SDSS Galaxy Sample

NYU VAGC
(Blanton+ 05)
DR7

Volume
Limited to
144 Mpc



SDSS Primary/ Secondary Selection



Volume
Limit

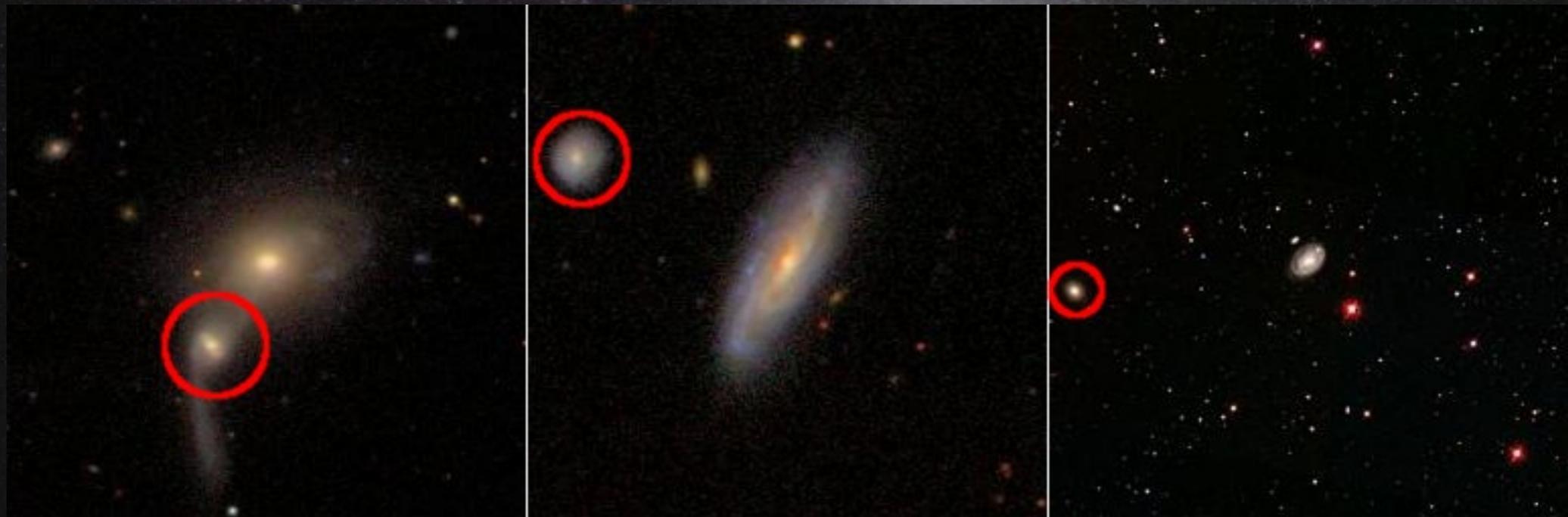
SDSS Primary Isolation



$250 < d_{\text{proj}} < 700 \text{ kpc}/h$

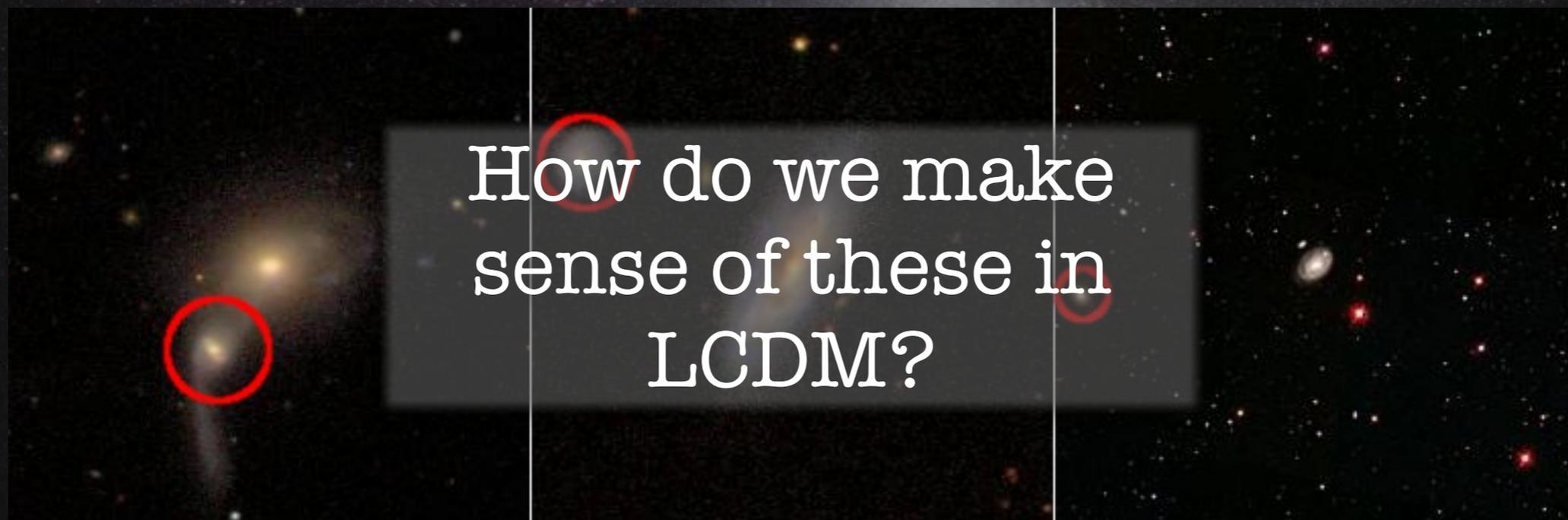
Primary/Secondary Pairs

- ◆ 1075 Primaries, 467 Secondaries
- ◆ Median Redshift $z=.028$



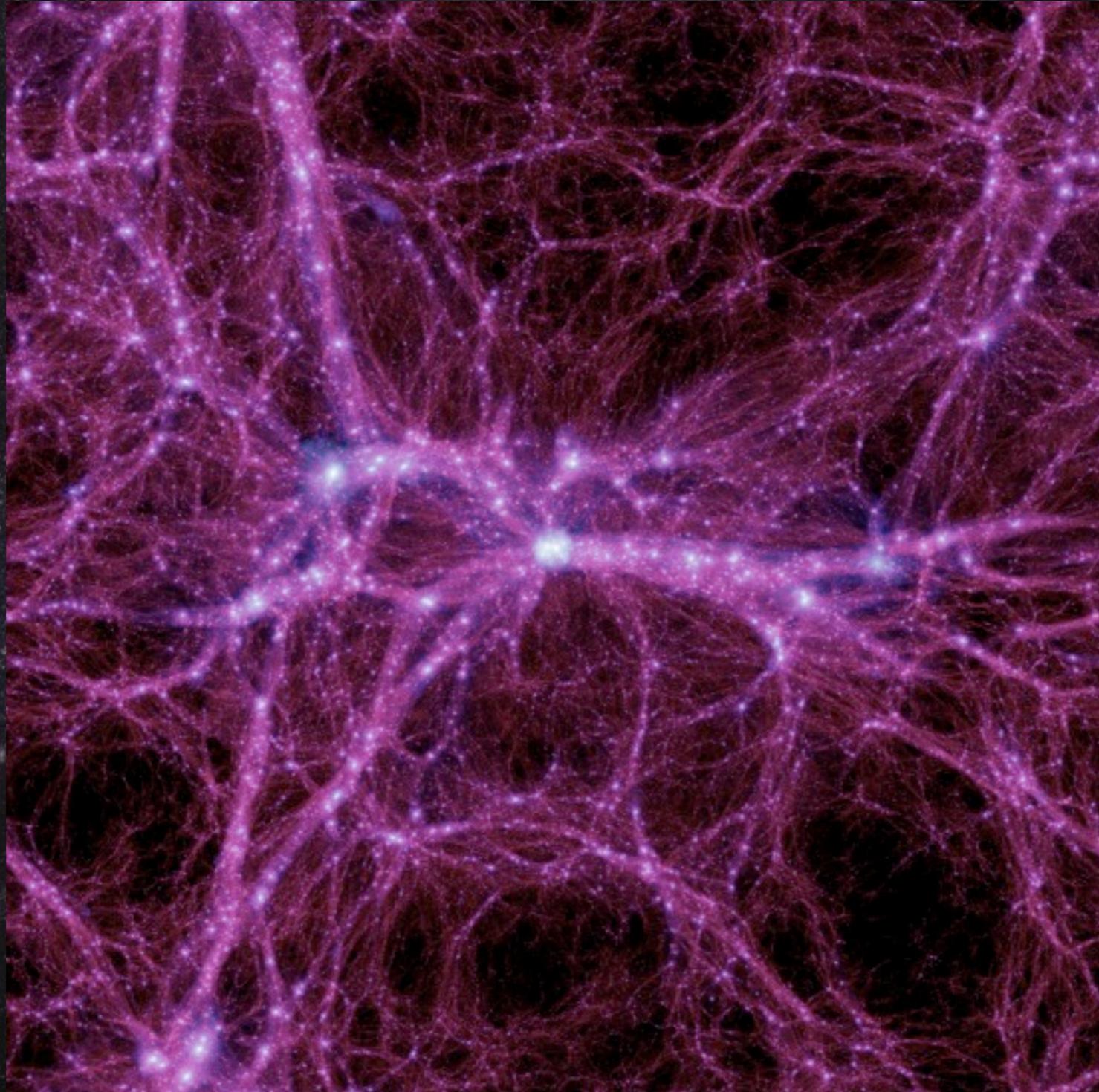
Primary/Secondary Pairs

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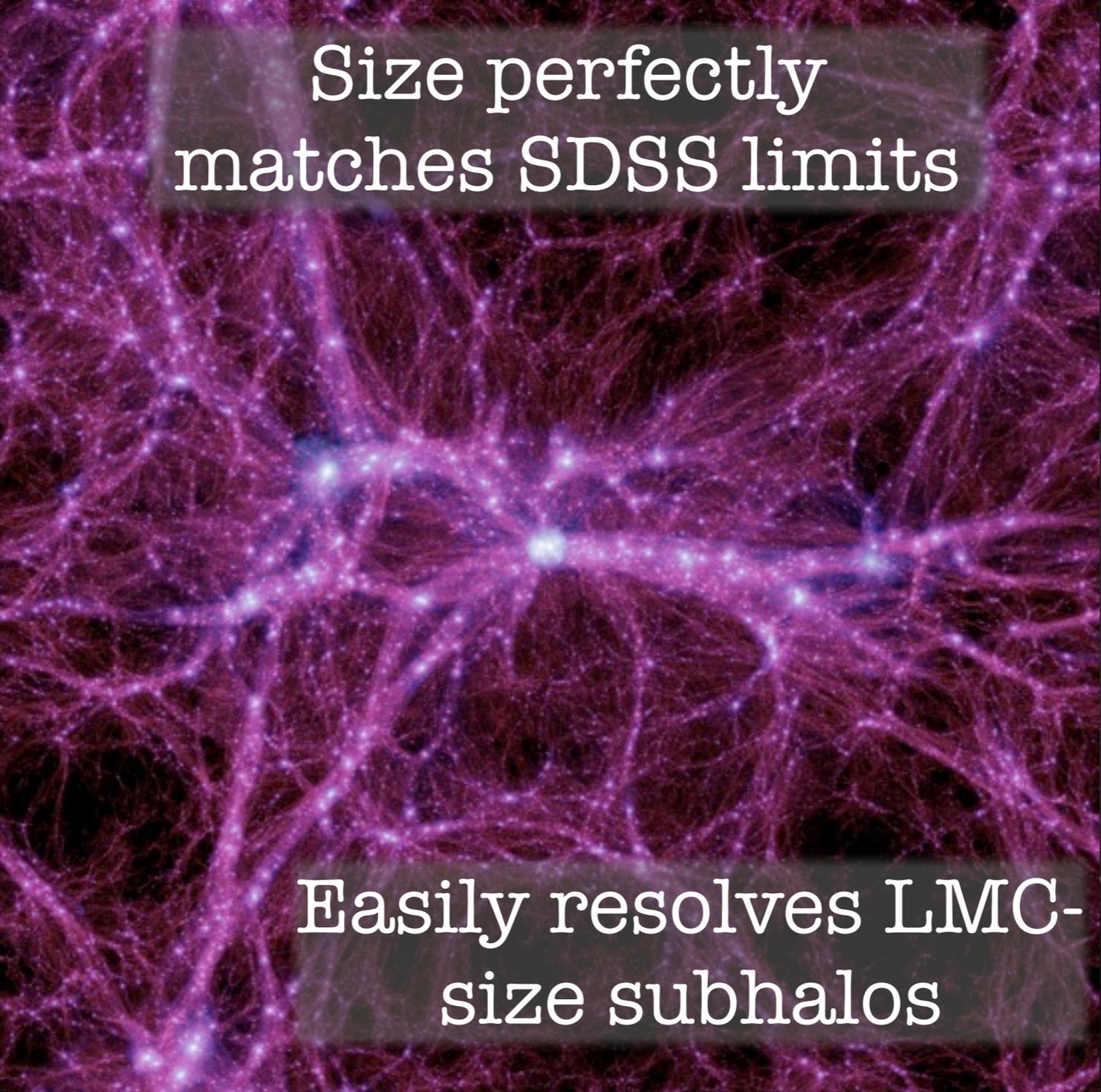
Millennium II Simulation

Boylan-
Kolchin+ 09



Millennium II Simulation

Boylan-
Kolchin+ 09

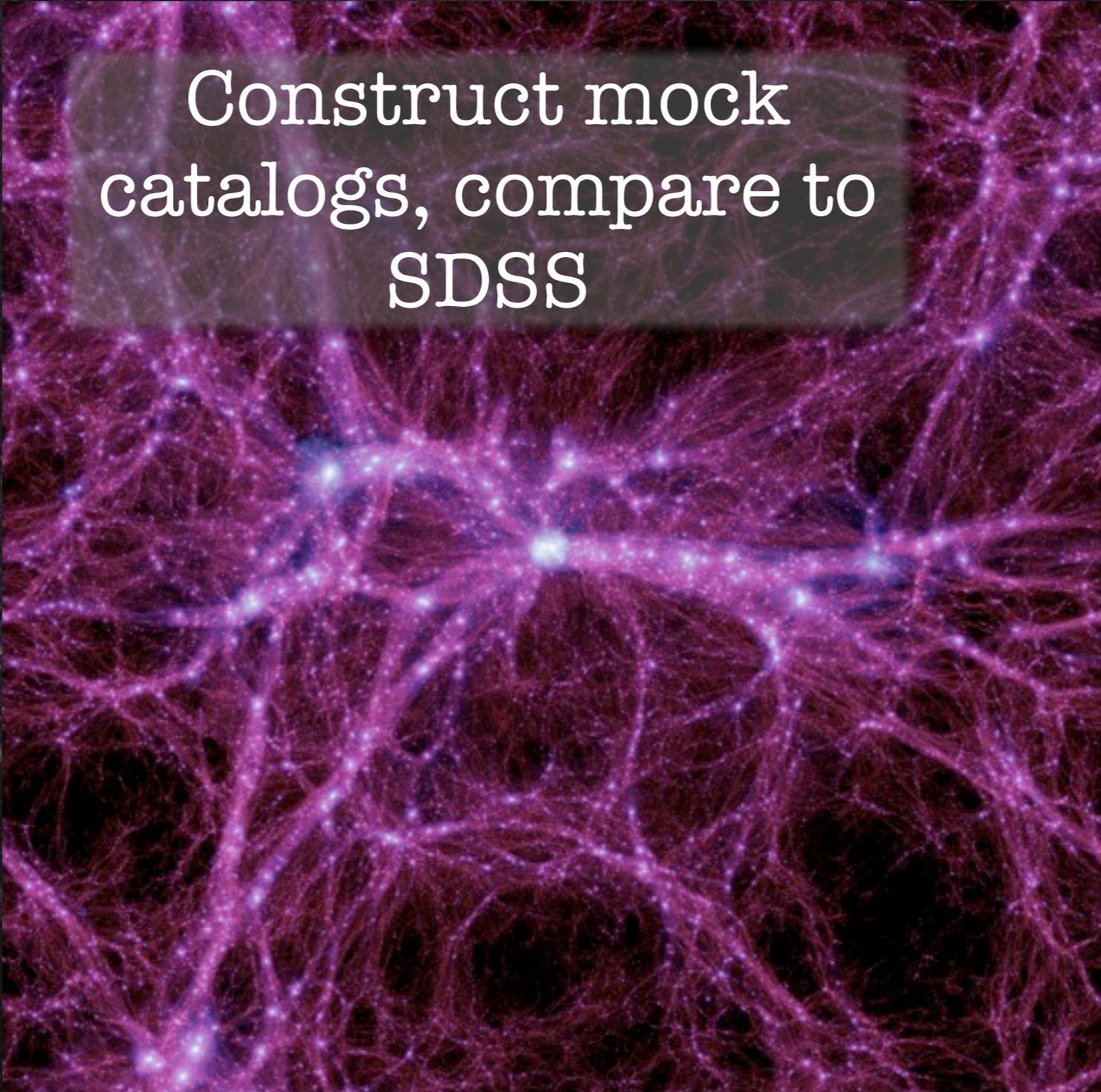
A visualization of the Millennium II simulation showing a complex network of purple and blue filaments and nodes, representing the large-scale structure of the universe. The filaments are interconnected, forming a web-like structure. The nodes are bright blue and white, representing galaxy clusters and individual galaxies. The overall appearance is that of a dense, interconnected network of matter.

Size perfectly
matches SDSS limits

Easily resolves LMC-
size subhalos

Millennium II Simulation

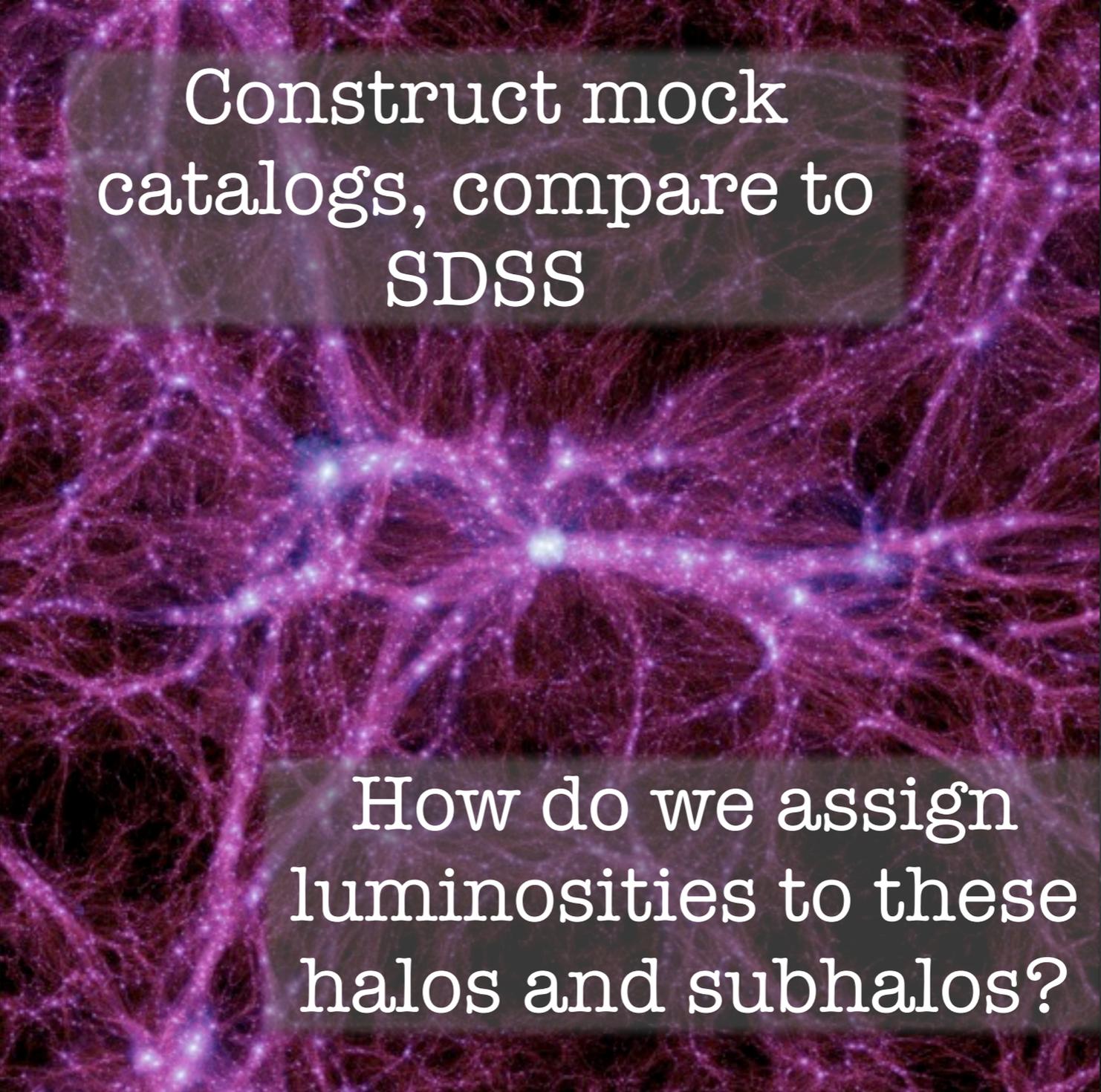
Boylan-
Kolchin+ 09



Construct mock
catalogs, compare to
SDSS

Millennium II Simulation

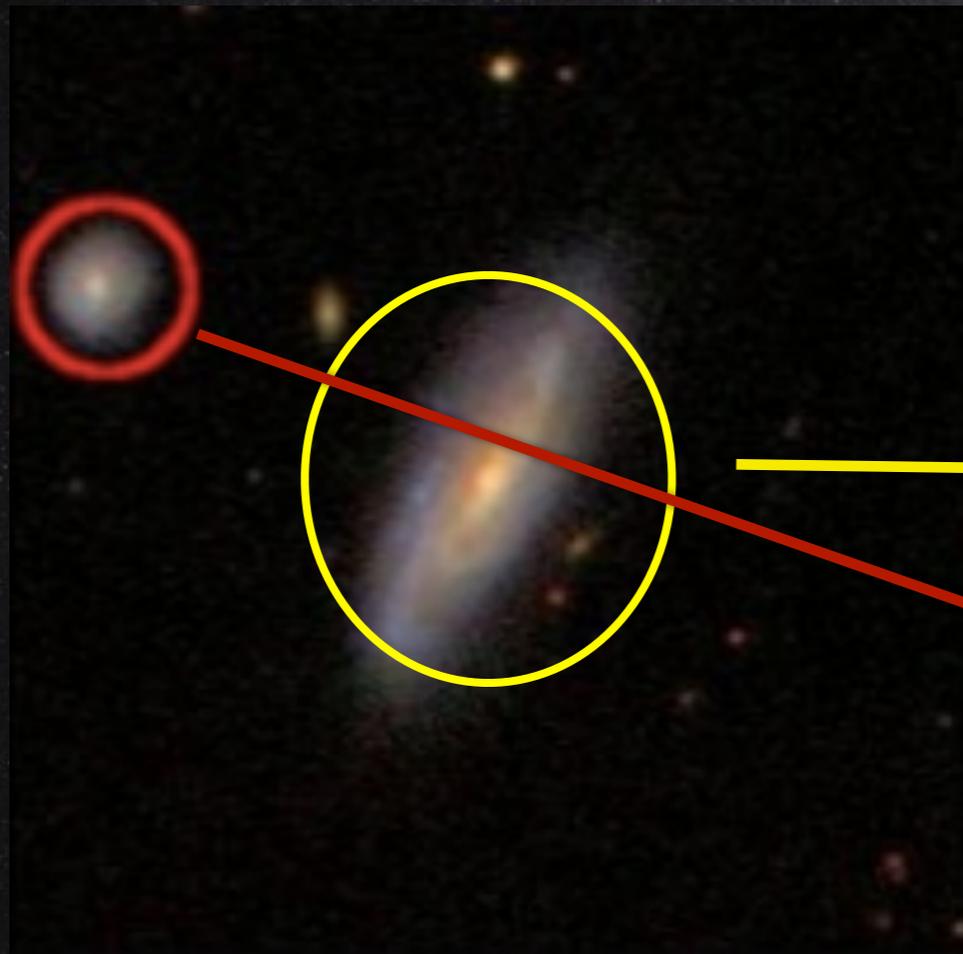
Boylan-
Kolchin+ 09

A visualization of the Millennium II simulation showing a complex network of purple and blue filaments and nodes, representing the large-scale structure of the universe. The nodes are bright blue and white, while the filaments are a deep purple. The background is black with scattered white stars.

Construct mock
catalogs, compare to
SDSS

How do we assign
luminosities to these
halos and subhalos?

Abundance Matching for Luminosities

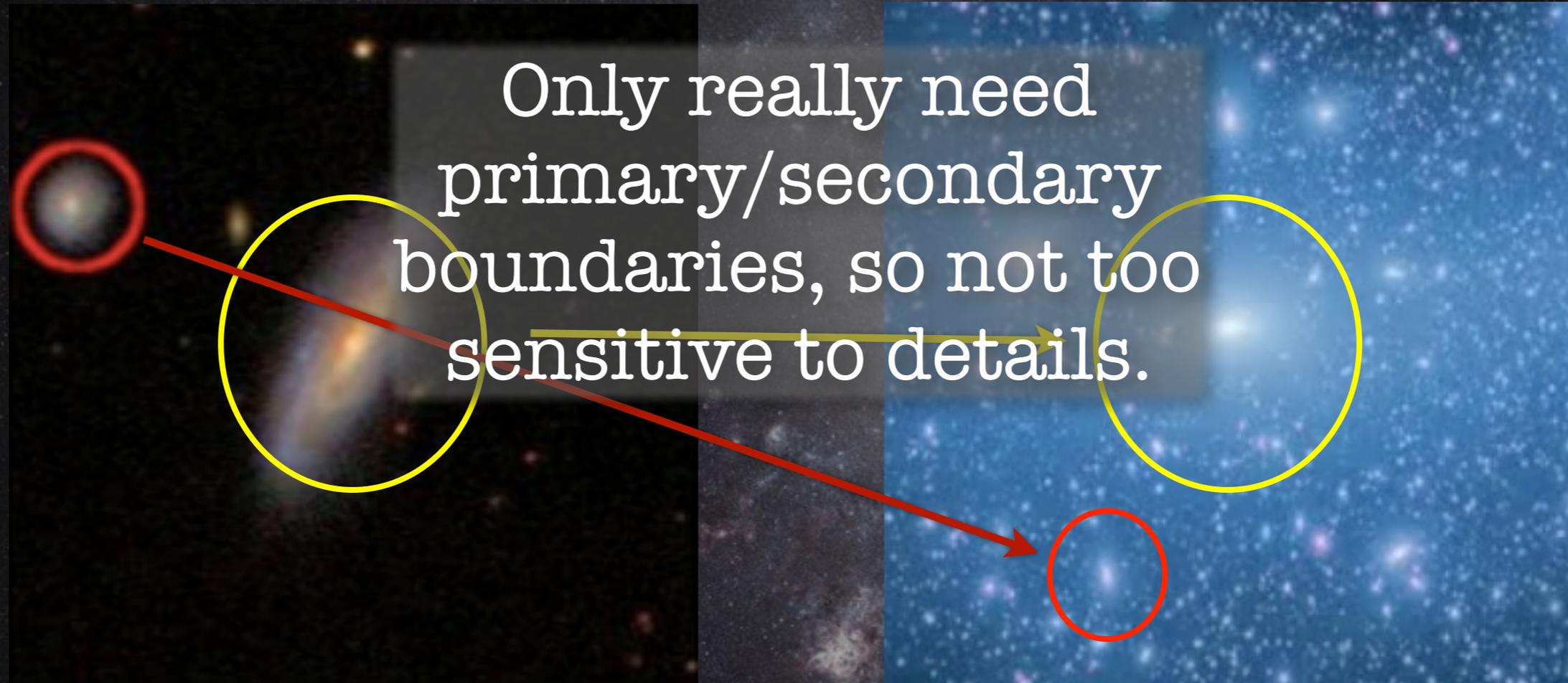


SDSS



Simulation

Abundance Matching for Luminosities



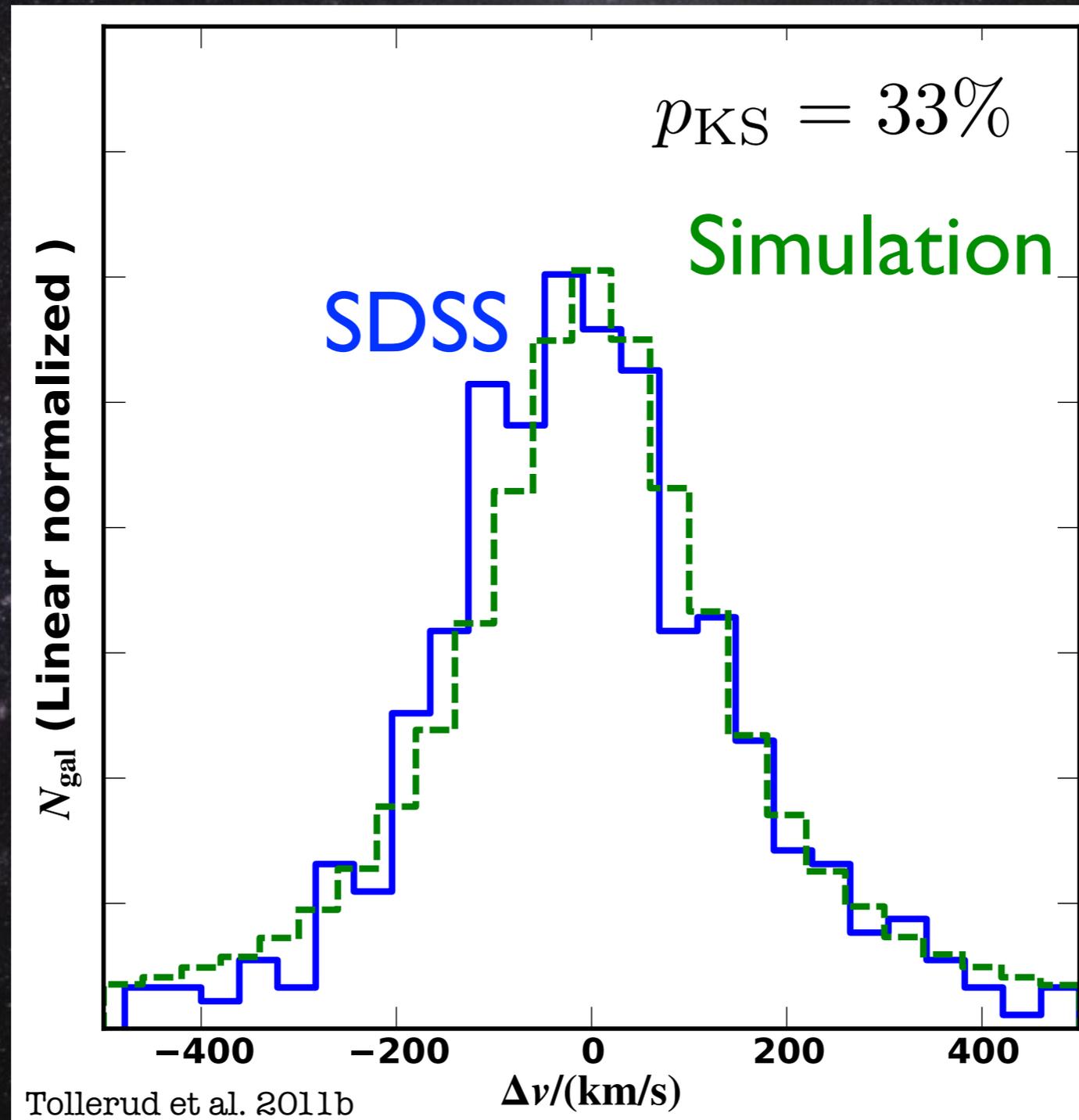
SDSS

Simulation

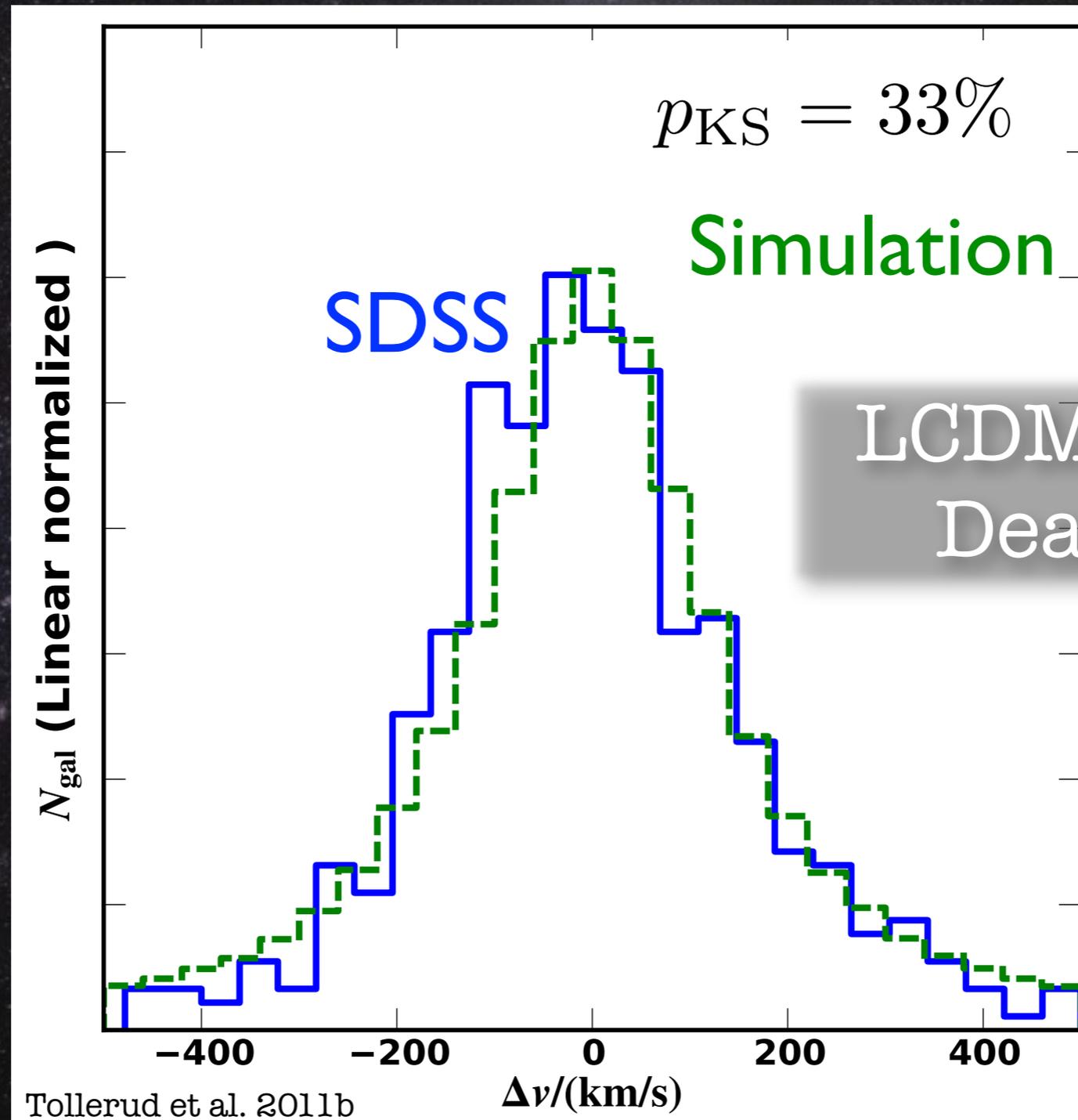
Only Three Assumptions for MS-II \leftrightarrow SDSS

- ◆ Gravity
- ◆ Λ CDM Initial Conditions/Cosmology
- ◆ Monotonic $L_{\text{galaxy}} \leftrightarrow M_{\text{halo}}$

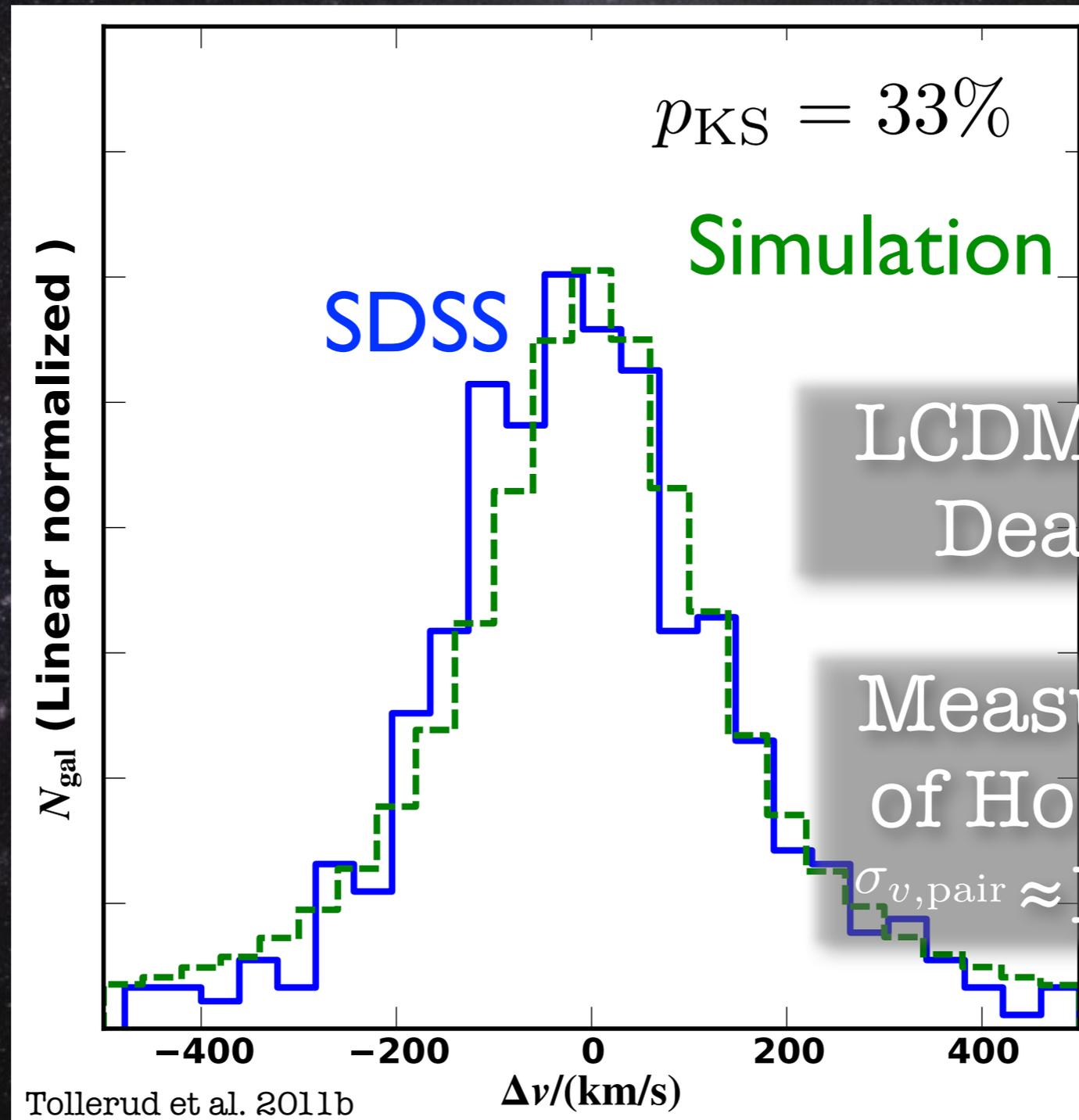
Pairwise Velocity Distribution



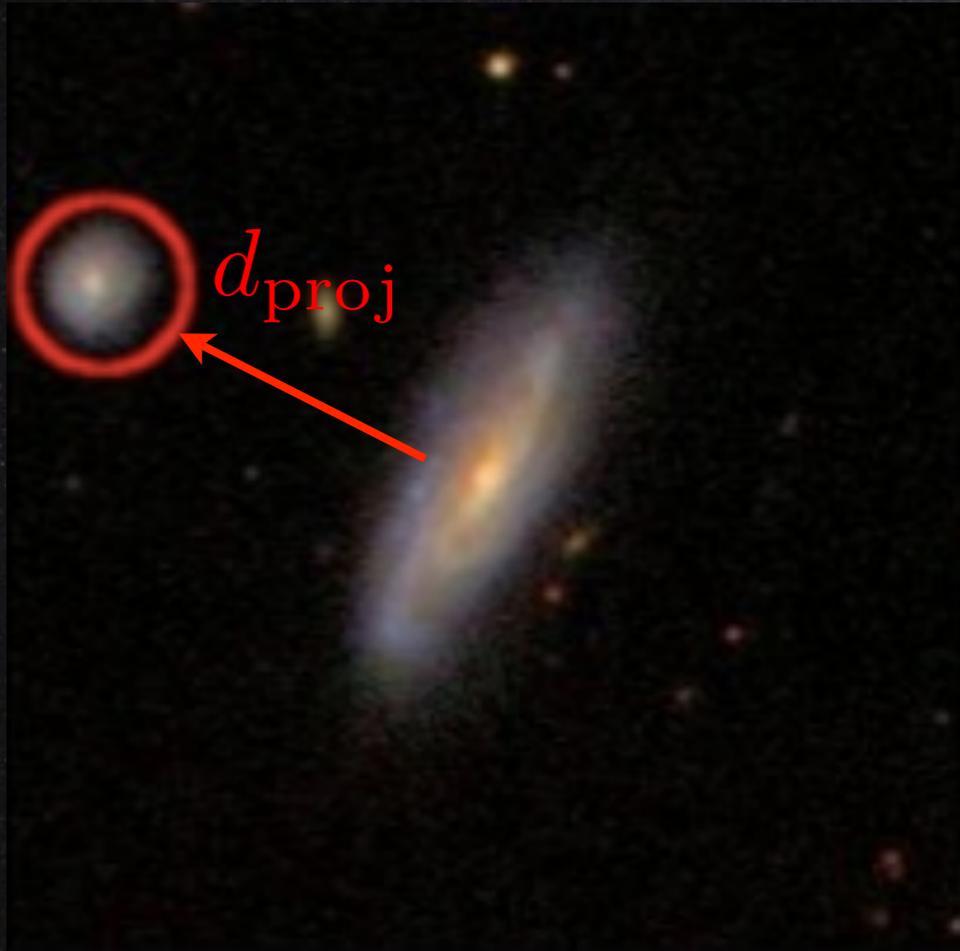
Pairwise Velocity Distribution



Pairwise Velocity Distribution



Radial Distribution

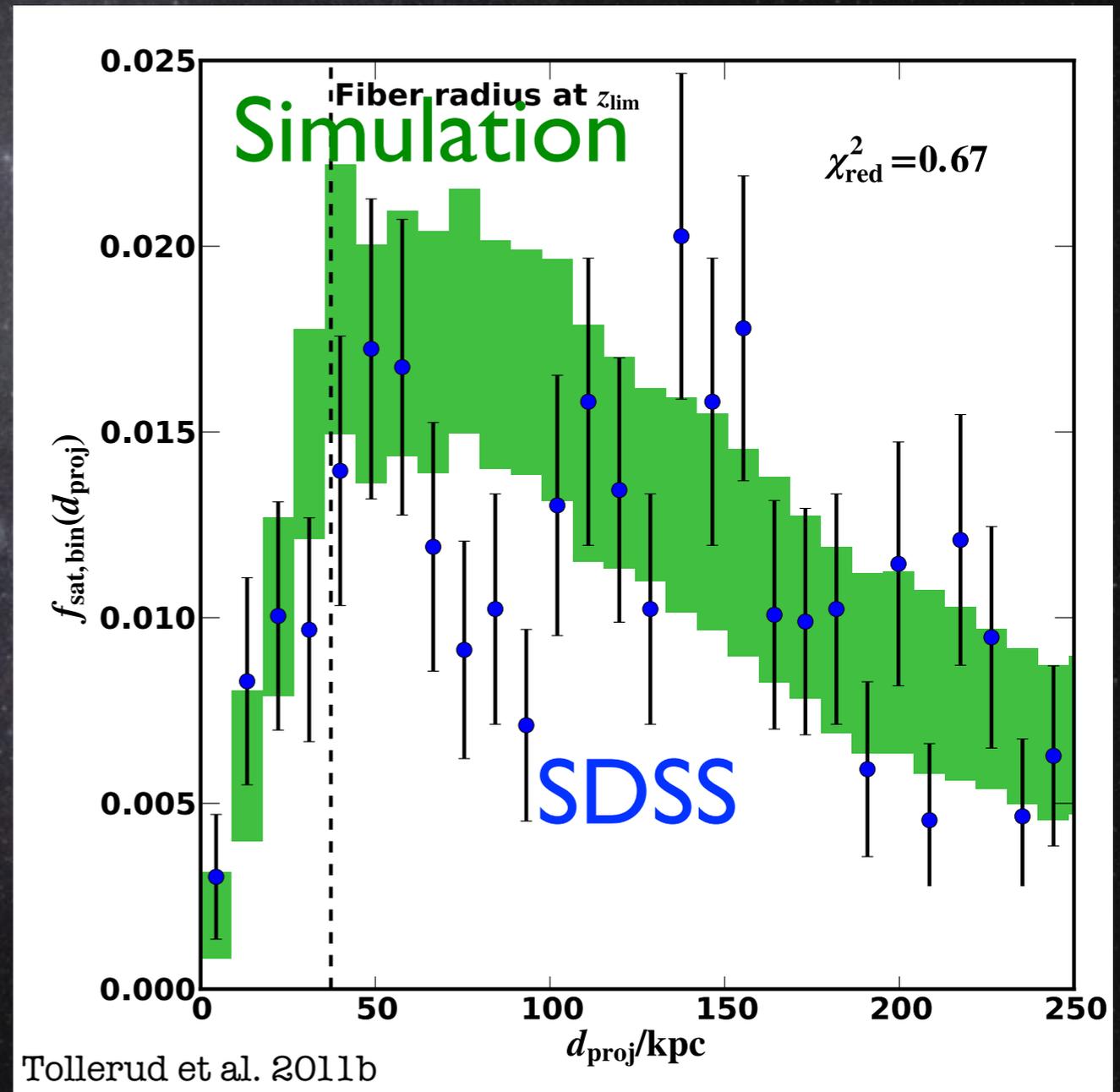
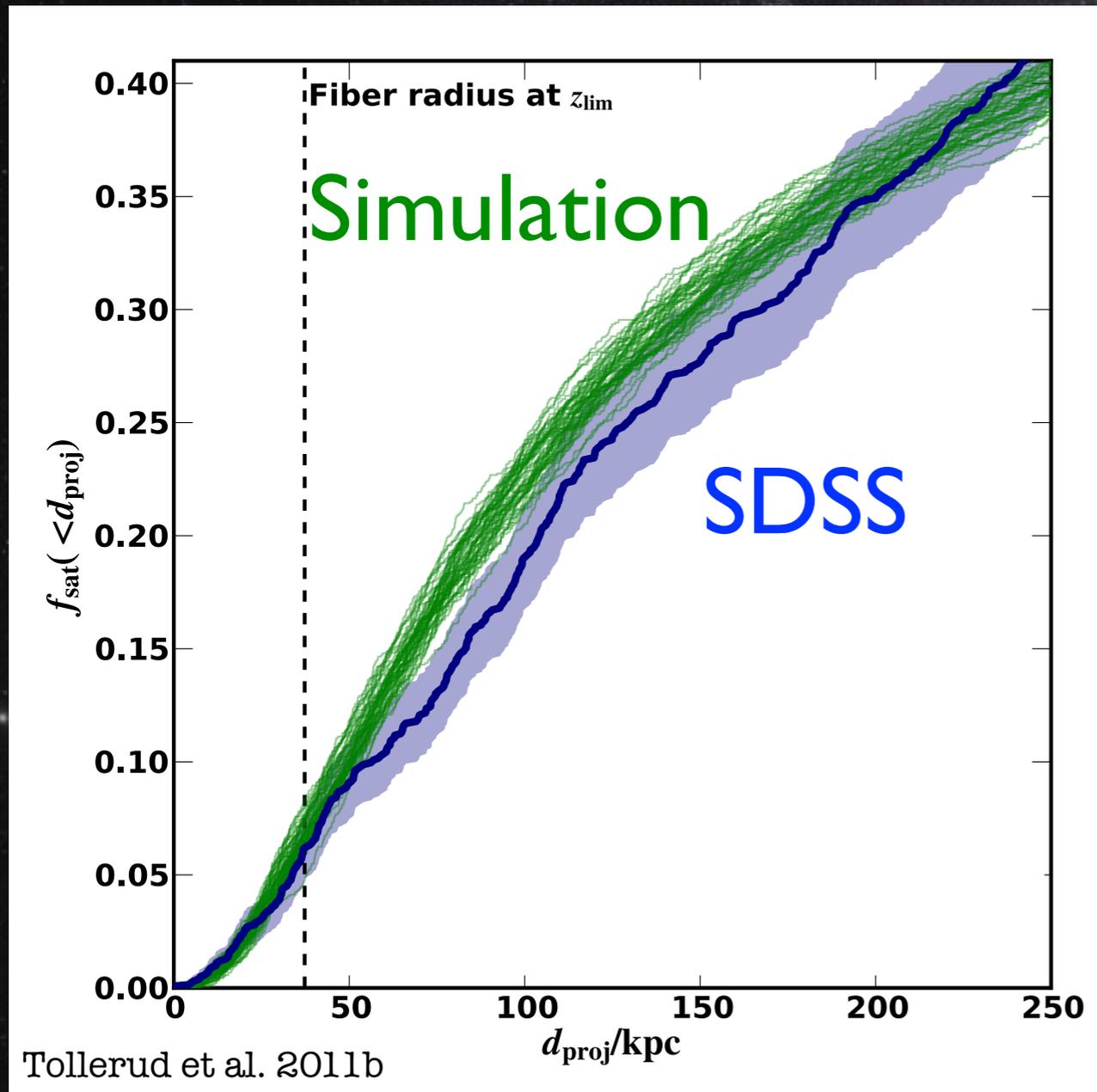


SDSS Galaxies

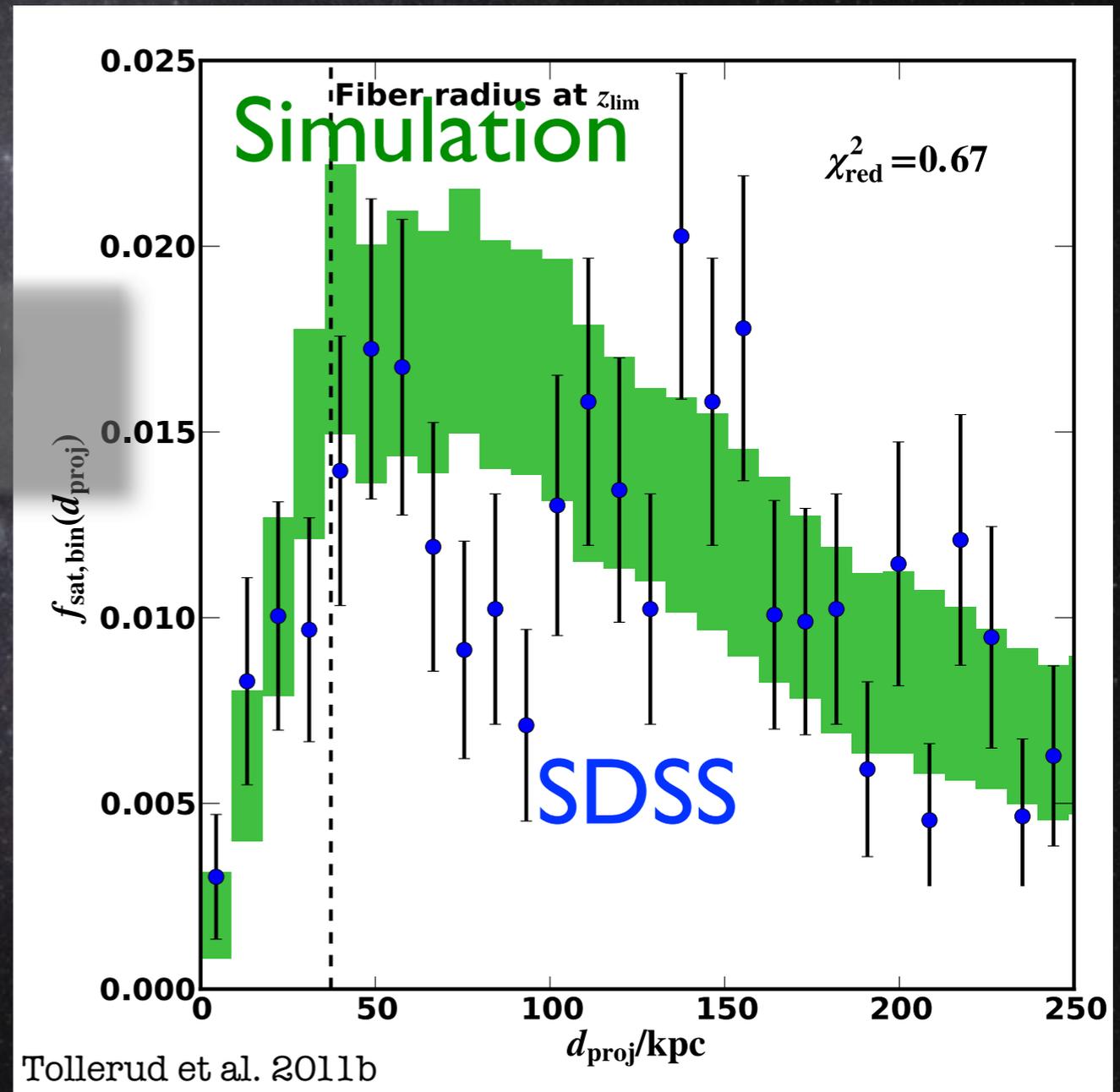
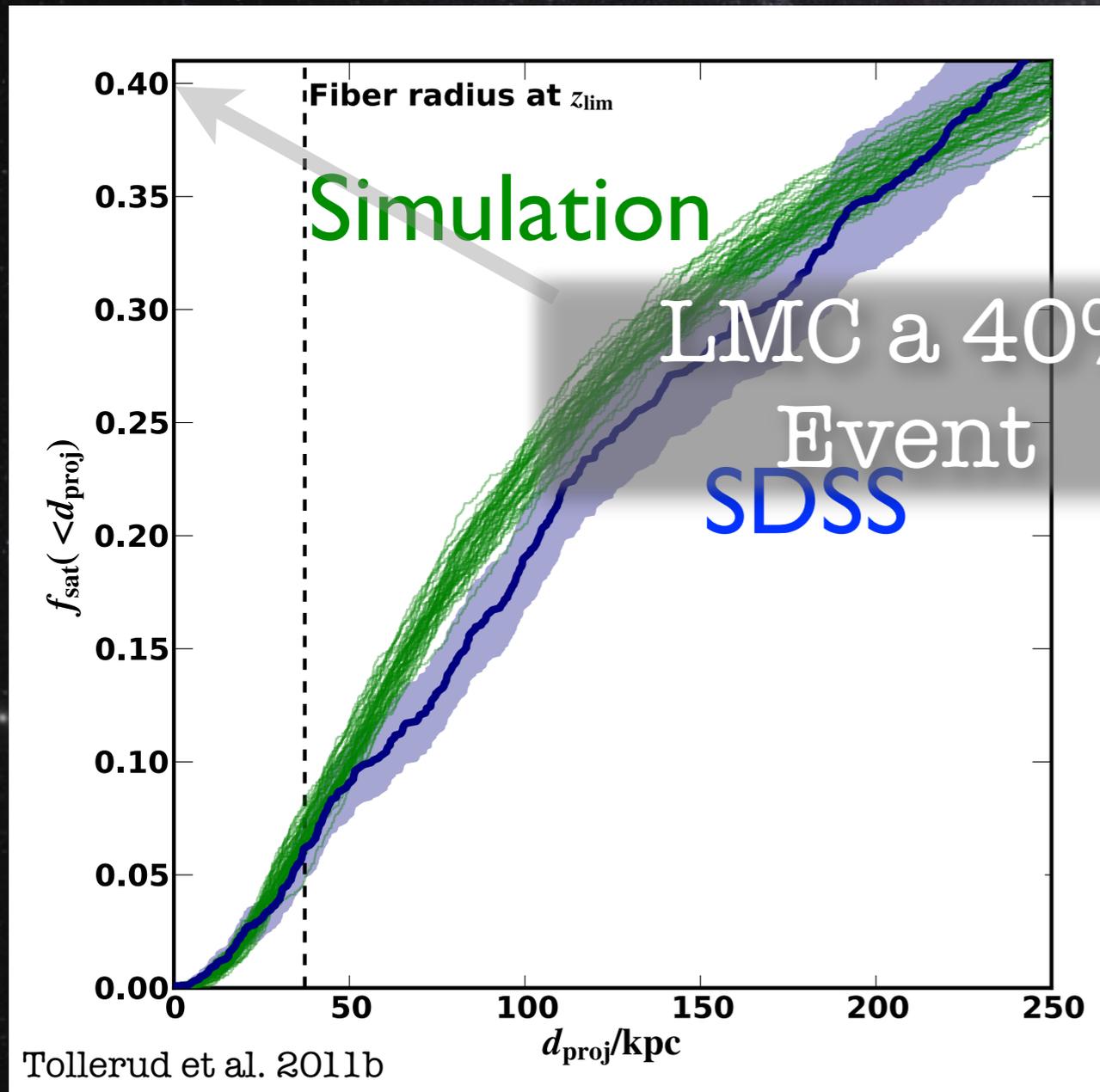


MS-II Halos

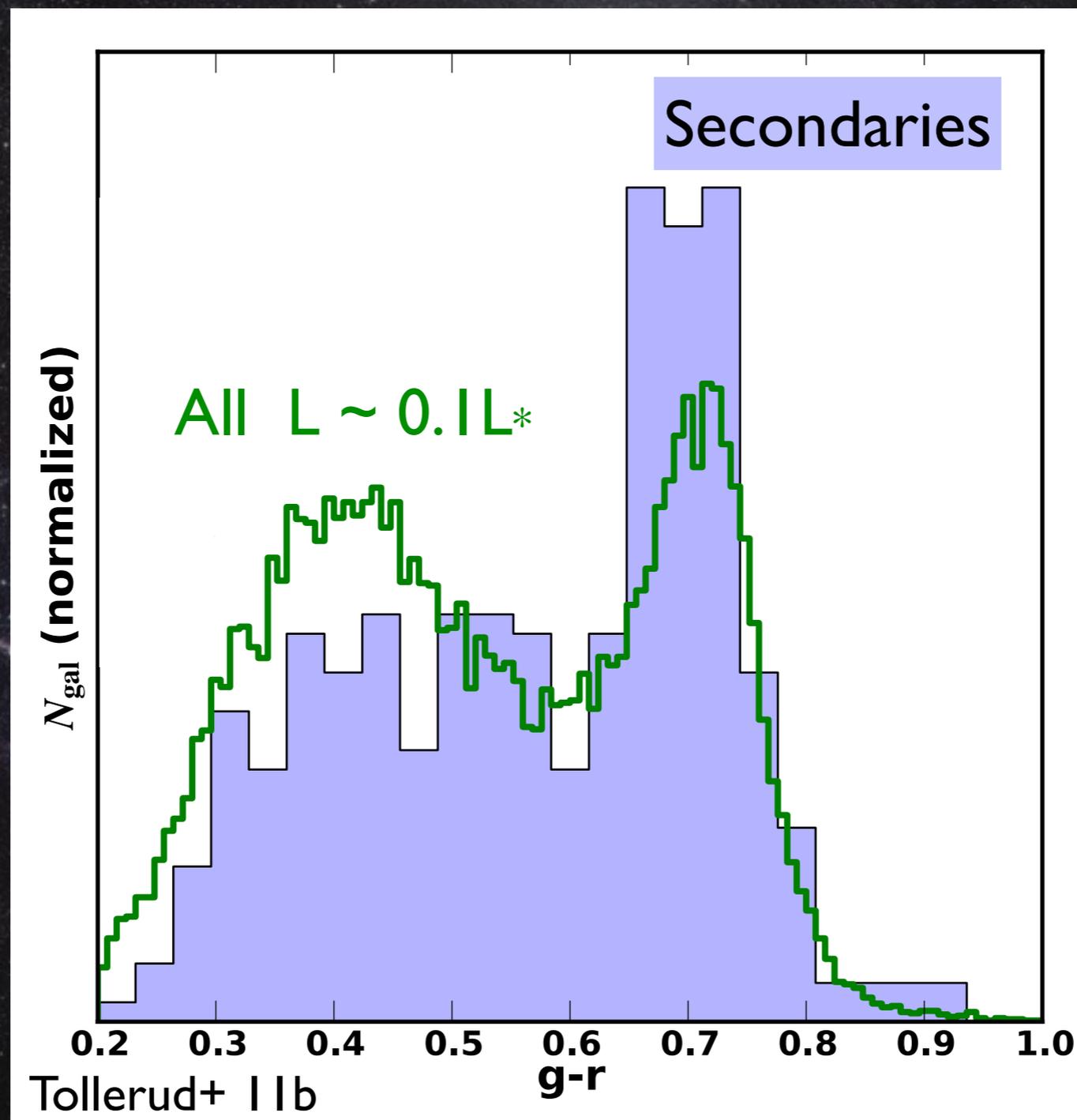
LCDM Gets The Right Radial Distribution!



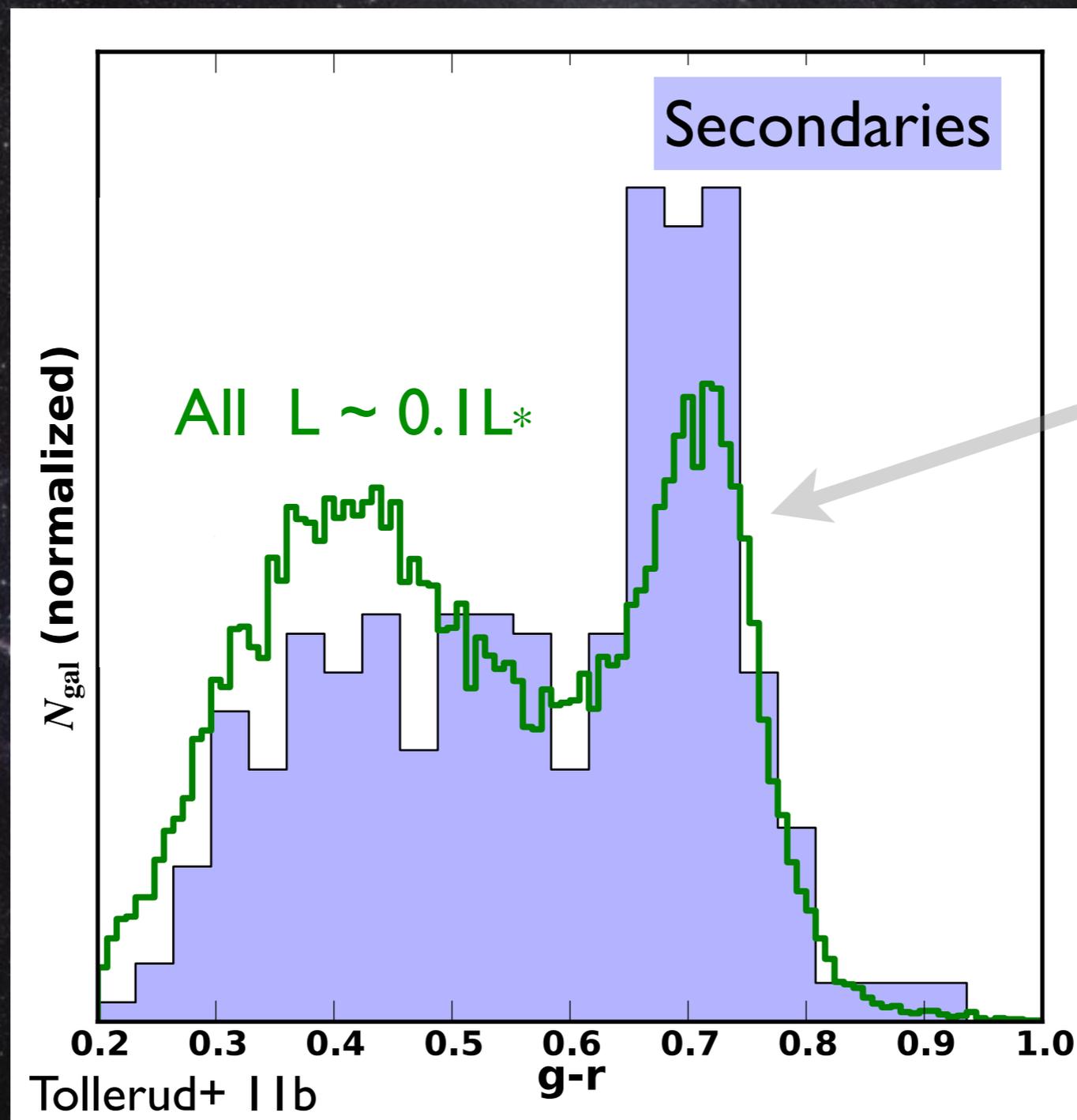
LCDM Gets The Right Radial Distribution!



Satellite Colors

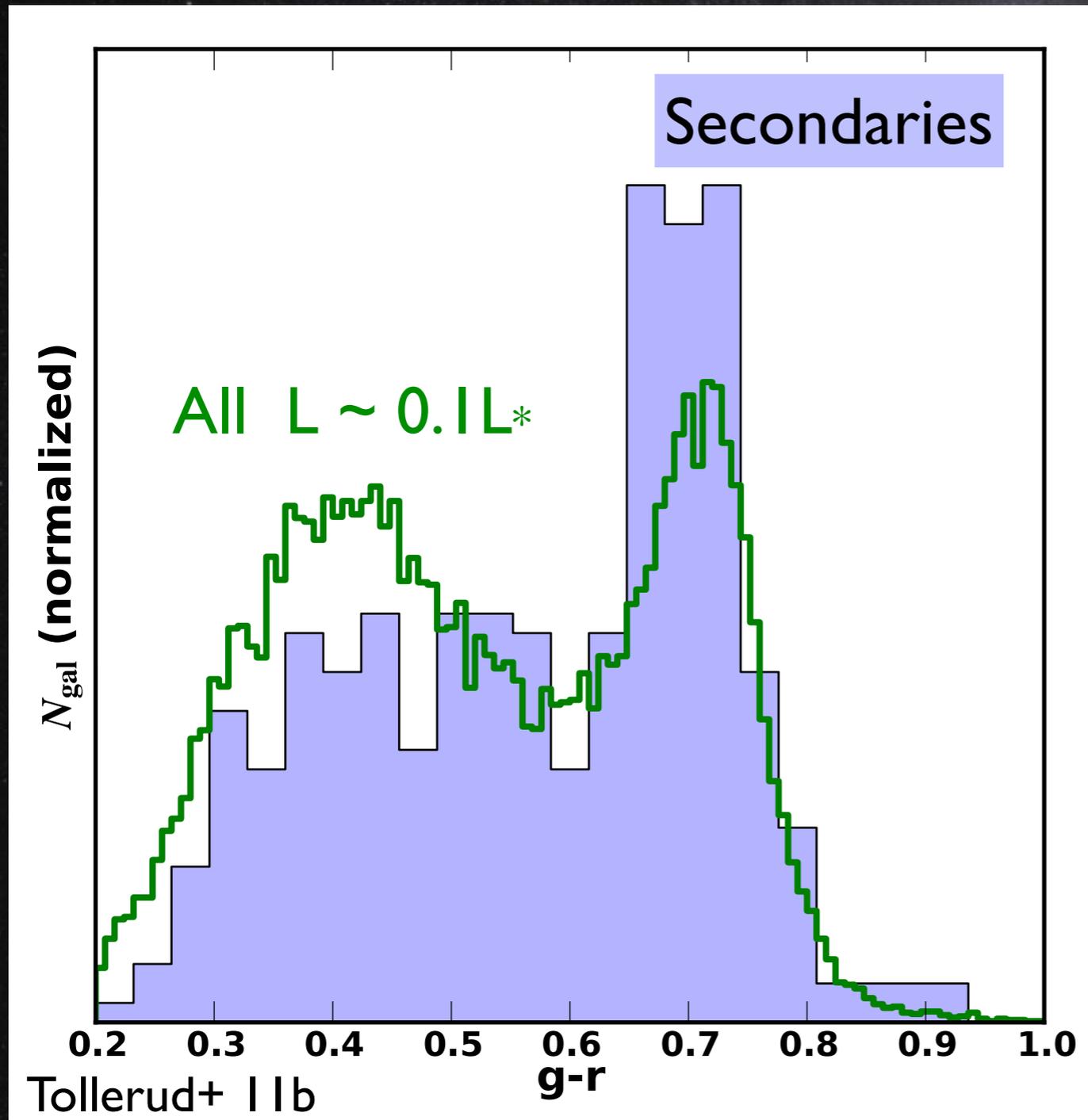


Satellite Colors



Satellites of
Isolated L^*
Galaxies
Are Red

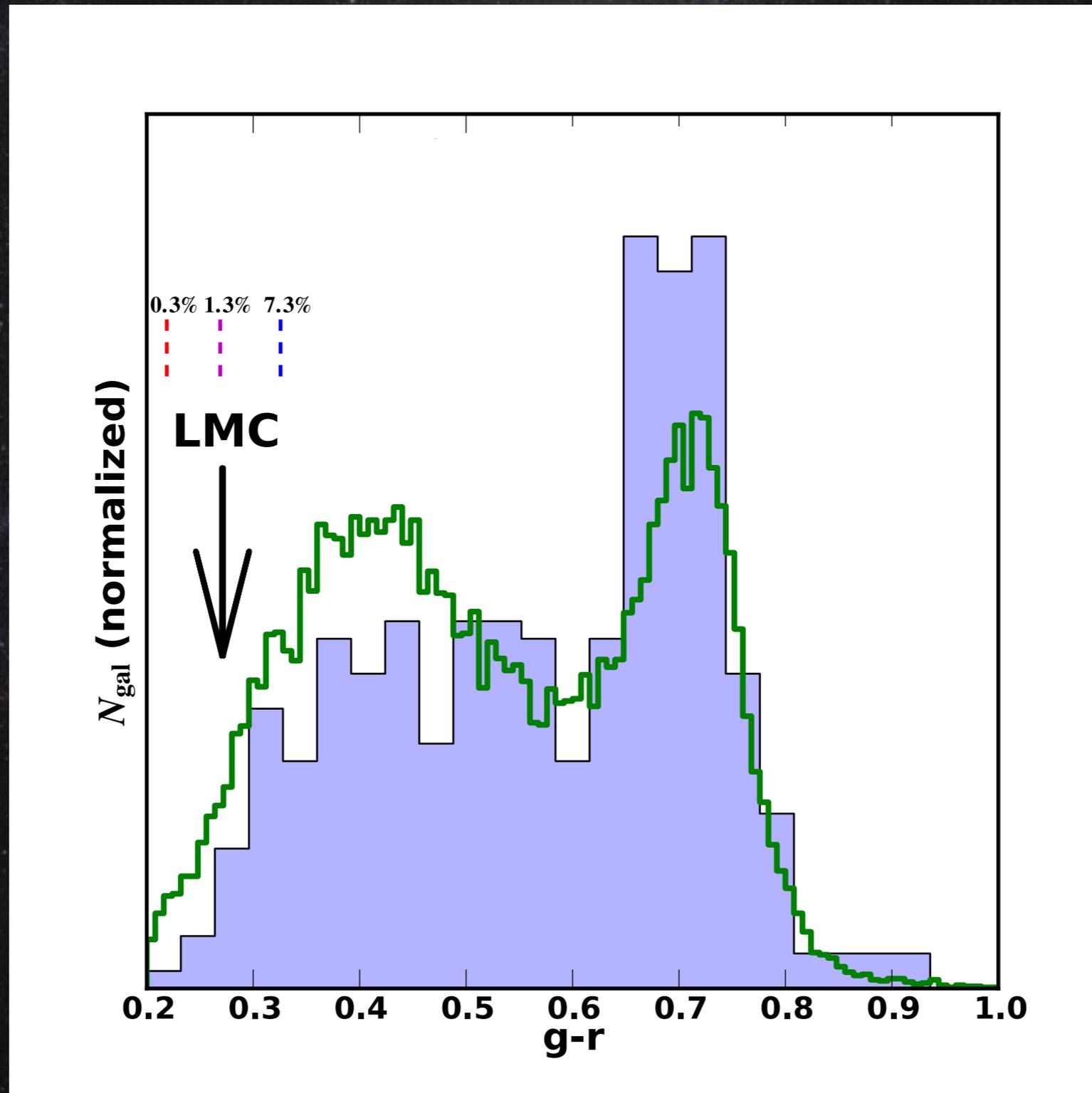
Why Are Secondaries Red?



- ◆ Not Harrassment
- ◆ Strangulation?
- ◆ Ram Pressure Stripping?

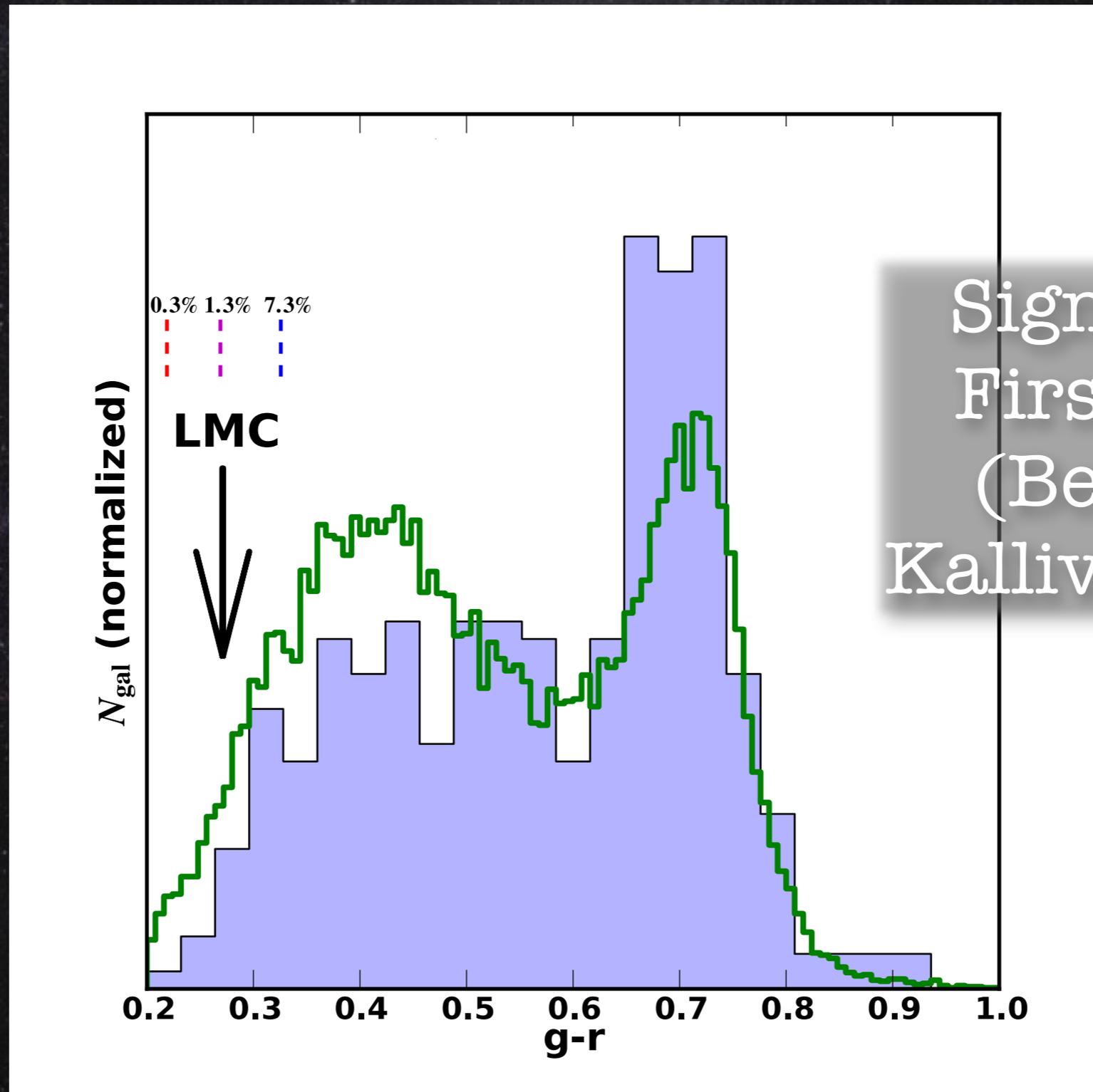
LMC is Very Blue

- RC3
- Eskew & Zaritsky 11
- Bothun & Thompson 88



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Signature of
First Infall?
(Besla+ 07,
Kallivayalil+ 06)

SSS/LMC Summary

- ◆ Λ CDM+Abundance Matching works surprisingly well for bright satellite ($\sim 0.1 L^*$) scales.
 - ◆ $\Delta v_{\text{pair}}/\text{Host mass}$ correct: $\sigma_{v,\text{pair}} \sim 150$ km/s
 - ◆ Radial distribution of satellite galaxies match subhalos
 - ◆ Fraction of L^* galaxies w/ $0.1 L^*$ satellites: $\sim 40\%$
(LMC is not weird)
- ◆ Empirical bright satellite properties:
 - ◆ Satellites of isolated $0.1 L^*$ galaxies are red - squelched!
 - ◆ LMC is is very blue/starforming relative to similar objects.
(LMC is weird) First infall?

Conclusions

- ◆ MW dSphs suggest either a breakdown of LCDM or stochastic galaxy formation.
- ◆ M31 Looks a lot like MW - the same problems and solutions hold.
- ◆ Bright ($\sim 0.1L_*$) Satellites *do* match LCDM expectations, which presents interesting Galaxy Formation opportunities.
- ◆ Coupling Observations to a theoretical framework provides unexpected new opportunities.